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FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Heavy Losses of the Rebels in General Officers.

Thirty Thousand Men Killed and Wounded Since they Entered Maryland.

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE TWO ARMIES

Our Forces Reported to be Crossing at Williamsport.

The Whereabouts of Sigel and Heintzelman.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 23.

Information received to-day from a servant, who deserted from the rebels yesterday, shows their loss in general officers in the late battle was greater than ours. Gen. WRIGHT, of Georgia, was wounded in two places. Gen. BRANCH, of North Carolina, was killed. Gen. LONGSTREET was wounded. Maj.-Gen. ANDERSON, commanding a division, was wounded. Gen. COLQUIT, of Georgia, was killed. The rebels admit their loss to be 20,000 at the battle of Antietam, and 30,000 since they entered Maryland.

The Alabama Brigade, commanded by Col. CORNING, acting Brigadier-General, has not been able to muster fifty men since the battle.

The residents of this section of Maryland have suffered terribly since its occupation by the two armies. In many cases families, which, a few days ago, were in comfortable circumstances, are now wanting the necessaries of life. All forage, and fuel, and also subsistence used by the army, wherever taken in the regular way by a responsible officer, or taken indiscriminately by those in want, is promptly paid for by Gen. INGALLS, Chief Quartermaster of the Army, and Col. CLARK, Chief of Subsistence, upon the proper affidavits being made. The claims of those whose farms have been laid waste and buildings destroyed during the battle, are referred to the authorities at Washington for settlement. A people so loyal, and who have sacrificed so much for the Union as these in this section of the State, are not only deserving of the sympathy of every lover of the Union, but the Government should take the matter in hand and instantly relieve their wants.

The movements of the rebels are mysterious. The military authorities here feel satisfied that the whole rebel army is still on the opposite side of the Potomac, information to that effect having been received to-day. Gen. LEE is also there.

Their intentions are not yet developed. An attempt to reoccupy Maryland must be considered impracticable. Without tents, and in many cases without shoes or blankets, the present position of the rebel army would be very uncomfortable if a cold rain should occur. With the present weather, overcoats and blankets are almost indispensable at night.

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE ARMIES.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

The *American's* correspondent at Sharpsburgh, under date of 22d, says: "There has come a lull, in which the contending armies are lying quietly, with the Potomac between them, awaiting developments which will, at no distant day, probably bring them again in collision. Neither will rush unadvisedly to a new contest without exhausting all precautions that generalship and military skill can suggest.

Since the reconnoissance across the Potomac at Clarksburgh, on Saturday last, perfect quiet has reigned along the lines, scarcely disturbed even by skirmishing of pickets. We hold the river at Sharpsburgh in strong force, whilst the rebels occupy the opposite bank, but not, it is thought, in force. We also occupy Williamsport in sufficient strength to resist any attempt of the rebels to dislodge us.

Harper's Ferry is likewise in our possession, and we thus stand in a position to check a recrossing to this State to recommence offensive operations.

The army is not idle. New regiments are receiving instructions necessary to perfect them as soldiers, for, though their *élan* and dash in the great battle were everywhere referred to with admiration, it is not the less true that they were not equal to the trying positions in which they were sometimes placed by emergencies of the fight.

The army, however, is not still. Large columns were in motion to-day, going in a direction that it is not proper to mention.

A regiment of cavalry crossed the river last night, about three miles from Sharpsburgh, on a reconnoissance. The rebels showed themselves on the edge of the woods, but made no demonstration.

This village is literally overwhelmed by the army. Soldiers swarm everywhere, and regiments and divisions move in so many directions that the eye becomes confused in the attempt to study or detect the purpose of what is going on.

Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters are in the vicinity and he can be seen several times a day moving about, overlooking and directing movements in progress.

Just outside Sharpsburgh is a small encampment of hospital tents accommodating the wounded left by the rebels in their retreat. They number 300 or 400 and include many severe cases. Two of their surgeons remain with and have charge of them. They also receive from our surgeons all the attention and supplies they need. There are not many officers among them of a higher grade than captain.

The battle-field of Wednesday is daily trampled by a small army of curiosity-seekers, from the West, North and East. The field is now pretty well cleared of all material evidence of the struggle. The dead have all been buried, except the black and putrid bodies of some poor fellows who had crept into secluded corners, and thus escaped the search of the burying parties.

The wounded have all been removed; those who could be, were transported to Hagerstown, Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh and other places. A number of the more dangerously wounded, whom it would have been death to have removed any distance, still remain in houses and barns in the vicinity of the field, which have been fitted up as temporary hospitals.

In the last two battles the wounded have suffered much less from exposure and want of attention than in any previous fight. Ambulance service was more prompt and surgeons more energetic and efficient, and hospital supplies more quickly furnished than before. The Sanitary Committee are doing a work in caring for the wounded that cannot be too frequently or earnestly commended.

A ride through the Cumberland Valley from Harrisburgh to Hagerstown, impresses one with the wisdom of the rebels in attempting to bring their famished legions into that land of abundance. It also suggests the importance of a repulse that kept them out of a region in which they would have found supplies sufficient to feed and recruit their army for months.

REPORTS BY WAY OF HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 23.

From reliable information received here through private sources, we have good reason to believe that the rebel army has not entirely left Maryland. On the contrary, they are reported to be in considerable numbers in the neighborhood of Williamsport, and that heavy skirmishing is still going on at that point and on both sides of the river.

There is good reason for asserting that if it had not been for the surrender of Harper's Ferry, the rebellion would have received its death blow.

A salute of one hundred guns is now being fired from the Capitol, in honor of the chivalric sons of Pennsylvania, who responded to the call of Gov. CURTIN for the defence of the State against rebel invasion.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

The following is a special dispatch to an afternoon paper of this city:

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 23.

We have some stirring news from the army in Maryland and Virginia, received through a gentleman who reached here last night, and who was with the Union army last Saturday and Sunday. He says that the Union army is rapidly crossing into Virginia at Williamsport. Gen. KENLEY's Brigade is in the advance, and went over the river on Sunday night.

Gen. COUCH's Division also crossed the Potomac on Monday.

Gen. FRANKLIN's Corps was to follow immediately. Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff were at Williamsport actively engaged in superintending the crossing of the troops.

An impression prevailed in the army that the corps of Gens. HEINTZELMAN and SIGEL were now in Virginia, and their mission was to stop the retreat of the rebels.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

Gov. CURTIN has issued a General Order, returning thanks to the people for the noble response to his call for 50,000 volunteers to resist invasion.

In consequence of those volunteering being deprived, by their absence, of the right of appeal under the coming draft, and to ascertain with certainty the numbers now in the field from Philadelphia, Allegheny, Erie and other Counties, the day for the draft is postponed to the 16th of October.

The reports that our army has crossed the Potomac are without foundation. Detachments have been thrown out to feel the position and strength of the rebels, but no crossing has been effected.

Gov. CURTIN has gone to Altoona, to attend the meeting of the Governors of the loyal States.

ARREST OF GEN. WHITE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

Gen. WHITE is here, under arrest, to await an investigation of the circumstances attending the surrender of Harper's Ferry.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Position of the Main Rebel Force—Where They Crossed the River—Particulars of the Capture of a Rebel Battery—An Unfortunate Reconnoissance—The Killed and Wounded.

ON THE POTOMAC OPPOSITE SHEPHERDSTOWN, Va., Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862—3 P. M.

It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the main force of the rebels is not over three miles from the opposite bank of the Potomac. They left the Maryland side last Thursday night, crossing at a point about one and a half miles below Shepherdstown. The citizens in the immediate vicinity state that they took their departure suddenly, having become impressed with the fear that the Union army was rapidly advancing and would soon attack or capture them. The appearance of the camping-ground near the river proves conclusively that the enemy had no desire to tarry, for it is covered with blankets, knapsacks, cartridge-boxes, clothing, muskets &c. From all that can be gathered the people of Maryland are permanently relieved of the presence of the rebel army. The reception extended the rebels during their brief stay in this State was not of sufficient warmth to encourage either a continued visit, or a repetition of the first.

Early this morning a brilliant and daring feat was successfully accomplished by a portion of our soldiers. The participants in the affair were fifty men each, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan Regiments, and forty men of BERDAN's Sharpshooters. They forded the river at the point where the rebels crossed Thursday night, and reached the opposite bank without meeting any opposition. Upon a hill about two hundred feet from the river, the rebels had planted four pieces of cannon, aimed so as to sweep our men whenever they should attempt to cross. At the time our soldiers made their appearance on the other side, a few rebels were noticed standing near the guns, but abandoned the pieces upon the near approach of the Nationals. All the pieces were captured and brought over to this side, with the exception of one which had become wedged in between a large rock and some fallen trees, rendering it impossible to extricate it at the time; consequently it was thrown down the embankment and made useless. Possibly the rebels may have thought that the Union army was advancing in force, and then again they may have placed the guns in that certain position, and then abandoned them, as a ruse to get us over in order to facilitate them in carrying out some of their new-fledged schemes. After securing the guns, the party made a reconnoissance a mile from the river, the result of which was the discovery of a large troop of cavalry drawn up in line of battle a short distance beyond. The object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, the regiments returned to this side of the river.

At 9 o'clock this morning a reconnoissance in force was made on the Virginia side by the Fourth Michigan and Sixty-second Pennsylvania Regiments of GRIFFIN's Brigade, the Fifth and Tenth New York Regiments of SYKES' Division and MARTINDALE's Brigade, commanded by Col. BARNES, consisting of the Thirteenth and Twenty-fifth New-York, Second Maine, Eighteenth Massachusetts and One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiments. The regiments in GRIFFIN's Brigade took the lead, and were immediately followed by the other regiments. Two pieces of MARTIN's Massachusetts Battery, and the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Col. FARNSWORTH, also went over, but returned before any firing had taken place. The force crossed at the same point where the force forded early in the morning. Upon reaching the other side, the two regiments of SYKES' Division were ordered to the left and MARTINDALE's Brigade to the right, the two regiments of GRIFFIN's Brigade holding the centre. The line of battle was formed a little below the crest of the hill upon which the rebels had stationed their pieces the night previous.

The troops had been in position but a few minutes when a woman was observed fording the river opposite Shepherdstown. When on the Maryland shore she proceeded in great haste to Gen. MORRELL's headquarters, and informed the General that the entire rebel army was not over three miles from the Union front, and was advancing to give battle. An observation by the aid of a glass from the Maryland side, soon satisfied the General that the rebels were concentrating a large force and making preparations for a battle.

We had on this side placed in position, ROBERTSON's GIBSON's, BENSON's and TIDBALL's United States Batteries, and BARNES' First New-York Battery, which commenced throwing a heavy shower of shell over our troops' heads to the rebels beyond. The rebels appeared uneasy, and after a while advanced in solid column toward our line, although by so doing they exposed themselves to a deadly fire from our guns. Their demonstration was to the right, where MARTINDALE's Brigade was stationed. Our men met them boldly and determinedly, and poured several volleys of musketry into their ranks, but the superior numbers of the rebels soon became evident, and at last our men fell back.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, a new regiment, took the brunt of the fight, but they did not waver in the least, and when the order was given to retire, fell back in perfect order. The conduct of that regiment was the general topic of conversation among the soldiers after the fight had ended. Their bravery was noticed by Col. BARNES, who took occasion to pay them a fitting compliment. During the action, Col. PROVOST seized the regimental flag, and, dashing forward, called upon his men to follow. MARTINDALE's Brigade were the principal actors in the fight, and nobly did they sustain their reputation. In glancing over the list below, it will be observed that the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania were the heaviest sufferers.

At about noon, the entire force returned to the Maryland side, where it was again formed in line of battle in connection with other regiments.

List of the Killed and Wounded.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed.

Jas. Castlebine, Co. B.
Thos. G. Neil, Co. B.
Henry Cabe, Co. B.
Geo. Windle, Co. C.
Jas. Burns, Co. C.
Jas. A. Simpson, Co. D.
Jos. Wilson, Co. D.
Thos. Baker, Co. E.
Thos. K. Johnson, Co. E.
Wm. Madeson, Co. H.
Thos. Morrison, Co. I.
Wm. Simons, Co. I.
Total 14.

Wounded.

Col. Provost—wounded in side, not seriously.
Lt. W. McKean, Co. K—wounded and missing.
Adj. McKean.
Lt. J. N. Lewis, Co. E.
Lt. Chas. H. Hand, Co. F.
Capt. John Ricketts, Co. K.
Lt. J. N. Morse, Co. K.

Company A—John Murphy, James G. Wilson, Francis Markly, Joseph Meehan, Richard Allen, J. R. Tibbin, J. C. Harmer, David Donavan, Wm. Parson, Wm. Scoot, John McElroy, Jos. Winters, John Russell, Samuel Chambers, Joseph Gillis.

Company B—John P. Barry, John B. Gost, Hugh McGlen, James W. Howard, Henry C. Dick, John Depveny, John H. Sheridan, John Woodhead, Julius Bastin.

Company C—Joseph Ashbrook, Thomas T. Richards, Isaac M. Leaseholtz, Robert B. Burrows, Samuel Watson, Wm. Conklin, Philip Knockle, Edward Misnan, John Ochse, Wm. Perrine, Chas. H. Davenport.

Company D—Sergt. Parker Mayhew, Sergt. Stephen P. Anderson, William Hammel, Hugh Logan, L. Reef, John Stevenson, Frederick Schmit.

Company E—Sergt. McCart, James Fletcher, mortally; George Andres, Chas. Kaler, James Hyman, J. McLaughlin, Patrick Nicholas, Peter Falkner, Wm. Connolly, A. Emory, Wm. W. Smith.

Company F—Sergt. R. J. Innis, Sergt. Chas. Smith, G. W. Eastman, Thos. Dunlop, Samuel Hodge, Z. Martin, C. Rodgers, S. Wise.

Company G—John Alvon, Chas. R. Wisner, E. F. Owens, R. McBride, F. Pall, A. Longacer, E. D. Bisbing, Wm. Josmon, Wm. Alburger, P. Morad, C. Danman, D. Tropp, C. G. Worth, Wm. McGuire, Patrick Daley, Martin Kearley, Wm. Blair.

Company H—Corp. Pheeney, Corp. Monteith, —— McLennaghan, —— Nelson, mortally; —— Slough.

Company I—Sergt. J. B. Lane, J. S. Scider, Simon Bolger, Thos. McDermott, E. Lagman, H. Francis, Geo. W. Scott, John Siner, Samuel Beard, Wm. Creolman, H. Linn, Wm. Park, Chas. Minnemore, Edwin A. Yeager.

Company K—Reubin Lake, Joseph Hennen, Samuel Shaw, John Noah, T. J. Cedans, J. P. Holt, Thos. Siner, Wm. Young, Peter Brophy, Christian Cole, Philip Pothcimer, W. Gray, B. Smith, John Burke, Corp. Styles—Total 120.

FIRST MICHIGAN.

John Riley, Co. B, killed.

TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.

Geo. Davis, Co. B, wounded; C. C. Knowlton, Co. I, wounded in leg.

SECOND MAINE.

M. Veasey, Co. B, wounded; M. McLoughlin, Co. B, wounded.

TWENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Frank Brilliant, wounded.

THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK.

Lieut. Hutchinson, Co. A, wounded; Smith O'Brien, Co. B, wounded; S. Sigler, Co. C, wounded; Geo. A. Hennebeger, Co. C, wounded.

To-day the enemy made but a feeble response to our artillery fire. I counted only three shell fired by them. Since our troops returned we have sent him an occasional shot. What is to be done to-morrow if anything, remains to be seen. Possibly, HOOKER, who is at the extreme right, may give the rebels trouble. WHIT.

Affairs at Williamsport—The Visit of the Rebel Cavalry—Their Flight on Saturday Night—A Useless Destruction of Property—The Escape of the Rebel Army, &c.

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

This place may be considered the extreme right of the Union lines. Since the departure of the rebels across the river last Saturday, nothing of interest has occurred. For the first time during the past four days I am enabled, by being upon the spot, to ascertain the facts in regard to the rebel proceedings upon the Upper Potomac, subsequently to their crossing the river, near Shepherdstown, into Virginia last Thursday.

At Sharpsburgh, the most absurd and conflicting reports were circulated to the effect that the enemy had again crossed in force to Maryland, and was rapidly advancing to turn our right. The report of a few guns heard in the direction of Williamsport last Saturday night was sufficient to create no small degree of excitement among the troops as well as the citizens, and half an hour after the firing had ceased intelligence was received from some unknown source that our troops had been defeated and driven back on the Hagerstown turnpike. That information was industriously promulgated among the troops and somewhat credited by officers of high rank. Impressed with the importance of the dispatch, if true, I mounted my horse, yesterday, and repaired to this place, expecting, however, to discover our pickets some three or four miles outside. On the contrary, our videttes were in the town, and about one and a half miles from it was encamped a considerable force of infantry and cavalry.

From the citizens I learn that Friday morning JACKSON, with 2,000 rebels, including 200 infantry and a sufficient number of artillerists to work six guns, crossed the river into Williamsport. Their picket line completely encircled the town, and did not extend a quarter of a mile beyond it. They brought with them six pieces of artillery, which they placed in position to command the roads to Sharpsburgh, Hagerstown and Boonsboro. On the other side of the river batteries were planted to command the approaches from Pennsylvania. On Friday, the rebels held undisputed possession of the town, none of our troops appearing to disturb their equanimity. While they were crossing, some of the citizens turned out and gave them a few shots, but this was all the opposition they encountered.

Late on Saturday our cavalry came up the Sharpsburgh road on a reconnoissance. When within easy range, the rebels opened on them with two pieces, and caused them to return. Toward dark our infantry and artillery went up the same road. The rebels again opened their pieces, but this time for the purpose of covering their retreat across the river. They did not like the appearance of so large a force, sent to attack them, and when our strength was ascertained to overmatch their own, immediately took to their heels. During the firing one or two of our cavalry men were injured.

The inhabitants describe the retreat of the rebels as ludicrous in the extreme. It was intensely dark when they passed through the town, and much confusion was created by the cavalry running down the infantry, and the infantry impeding the progress of the artillery. They imagined the Union forces closely upon them and fled as fast as their propelling powers would enable them. At 9 o'clock Saturday night not a rebel was on this side.

An event occurred on Thursday which went far to exasperate the citizens toward the parties engaged. In the morning McCLELLAN had issued orders to Capt. BURGESS, of an independent Pennsylvania Cavalry company at Hagerstown, to proceed to Williamsport and destroy the bridge over the canal, and such other property as would delay the crossing of the rebels, should they appear for that purpose. The destruction was not to take place unless *necessity demanded it.* At the time the order was issued it was evidently thought by McCLELLAN that he had the rebels cornered opposite Shepherdstown, and if they intended to cross back into Virginia, they would make the attempt at Williamsport. But it seems, instead of doing as McCLELLAN hoped they would do, they after virtually asking permission under the guise of a flag of truce, which was freely and obligingly granted, crossed unmolestedly at the precise point where we thought they were cornered. Our troops, on Friday night and the following day, found no difficulty in fording at the same place. It must have occurred to some of our troops when crossing, as a strange incident in the conduct of war, that the easy facilities for crossing the river near Shepherdstown, and the intention of the rebels to do so when they sent over the flag of truce, were not known and comprehended by officers who had it in their power to capture the whole force.

As it was, the rebels did not advance toward Williamsport, and certainly no excuse can be offered in behalf of Capt. BURGESS and his seventy men for disposing in such a hasty and reckless manner of Government and private property at this place. Before ascertaining if the rebels were really coming to Williamsport, Capt. BURGESS provided himself with oil and proceeded to the bridge over the canal, which he fired. He then destroyed twelve canal-boats, five warehouses, a saw-mill, a dwelling-house, and a lumber-yard, containing two hundred thousand feet of lumber. When taking into consideration that the house and lumber-yard were situated one hundred yards from the canal, it is difficult to conceive what advantage would be gained, even if the rebels had attempted to cross at that point. Notwithstanding this destruction, the rebels came over from Virginia on Friday and recrossed again on Saturday.

If it had not been for the remonstrances of the citizens the town itself would doubtless have been in ashes. Not satisfied with what he had already accomplished, the frightened or crazy Captain was about to destroy a warehouse containing 600 barrels of flour, the flames of which would have communicated to a pile of lumber, which in turn would have inevitably fired the town. Capt. PALMER, Provost-Marshal, however, came up at a propitious moment, and prevented further destruction. BURGESS also had in view to blow up the aqueduct, and had powder placed for that purpose, but the citizens convinced him of the folly of such a course, and he suffered it to remain.

The inhabitants of this place, with, perhaps, a few exceptions, are ready and willing to do anything in the way of personal sacrifice to favor the Union cause, and on the occasion of the burning would not have murmured in the least if the cause was to be benefited.

The rebel pickets are now on the opposite bank of the river. This morning they conversed freely with our pickets on this side. It is not likely that our forces will cross at this point for the present. WHIT.

The Engagement at Shepherdstown, on Saturday—Failure of an Attempt to Flank McClellan—Present Position of the Rebels—Who Occupy Harper's Ferry—The Battle of Wednesday.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

I sent you by telegraph, last night, an account of an engagement with the rebels near Shepherdstown, Va., in which a reconnoitering party, sent across the river by Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, were overcome by superior numbers, and compelled to return, with a considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. By the mail that goes this morning, you will receive from your correspondent a fuller report of the affair, with a list of killed and wounded. Much excitement has been created among the Pennsylvanians, by the loss inflicted upon one of their new regiments, the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, or "Corn Exchange Regiment," of Philadelphia. Exaggerated statements, as to the manner in which they had been butchered, were afloat at Hagerstown, when I left, yesterday afternoon. I could not learn the extent of their loss, though I think the list sent represents most of it, with the exception of prisoners.

This temporary advance into Virginia served more than the purpose of a reconnoissance, by dividing the strength of the enemy, so as to prevent their crossing at Williamsport above in sufficient force to bear down opposition, and turn McCLELLAN's right flank which is supposed to have been their plan. Friday they advanced to within three miles of Hagerstown, and Saturday they were at Williamsport, six miles from there on the Potomac, in large force; or at least within reach of there on the opposite bank of the river. There they were held in check by a small body from McCLELLAN's army, assisted by the presence of a large force of the Pennsylvania militia ordered to cross the border by Gov. CURTIN, who remained with them to share the dangers of the campaign. His presence did much to allay the dissatisfaction which had arisen among them, at being ordered from their own State, which they gathered to defend.

Yesterday, Sunday, I found McCLELLAN's troops pouring into Williamsport, to relieve the Pennsylvanians, who are returning across the border as rapidly as possible—satisfied with the effect their display of numbers has had in checking the rebel advance. Their presence was of service, in holding the enemy in check on Saturday, to enable Gen. McCLELLAN to get his guns and troops in position at Williamsport. With the artillery, and the force of infantry he now has at that point, the rebel hopes of advance in that quarter must be at an end, and Maryland and Pennsylvania are again at rest.

Though I find no evidence of demoralization among the rebel army, as the result of the battle of Friday, there seems to be no course now open to them but to retreat toward Richmond, with McCLELLAN pressing on their rear, and in the face of a movement reported to be on foot from Washington. To remain longer where they are, will soon place them between two fires, and they cannot retreat, except in the face of a flank attack, subjecting them to the risk of annihilation. Still, they who tell so flippantly of "bagging the rebel army," know little of the difficulty of handling so large a body of disciplined and determined men, who have shown themselves always ready to prefer death to surrender.

In spite of the disastrous failure of the rebel campaign in Maryland, taking all of their battles together, since they left Richmond to follow POPE, the account is still largely against us, I think, in the matter of prisoners and the loss of artillery. Including the haul at Harper's Ferry, they have captured from us some 200 excellent guns, and in the neighborhood of 20,000 prisoners; for which we shall find it hard to show an equivalent in kind. Our gain has been very great, however, in the prestige of success; in the opportunity for the concentration of our new forces, and in securing a position on the flank, as well as the front, of the rebel army. Now is an opportunity to take the enemy at a disadvantage. We shall see how our Generals will improve it. In spite of the odds against them, the Confederates will still be found hard fellows to handle, and their Generals will watch to take advantage of any blunder on our part.

It is not yet clear how things stand at Harper's Ferry, which the rebels seem to have abandoned, after destroying all they could. Gen. McCLELLAN is reported to have advised the evacuation of that place, when he first resumed command of the army. He apparently agrees with Gen. JOHNSTON, who abandoned it on the first show of an attempt to capture it; justifying himself to the rebel Government by the statement that it was in the small end of a funnel, of which the enemy could easily take possession of the larger end, compelling him to surrender. It has proven a sorry trap for the foe as under Col. MILES.

Gov. CURTIN, who has spent some days with the army, having the best possible opportunities for observation, agrees with other accounts in representing the battle of last Wednesday as one of the most decided victories of the war, as well as one of the most remarkable engagements of history. Our success would have been still more signal had not our troops fallen short of ammunition.

The special car, in which your correspondent came down with the Governor last night, was surrounded at the different stopping-places by crowds of Pennsylvanians, eager to salute their Chief Magistrate, who proved himself a man of the most exhaustless good nature, by the kindness with which he responded to the numerous inquiries as to "How things were going." The country owes much to Gov. CURTIN for the promptness with which he has met the recent emergency. Ohio and Pennsylvania have given the rebels a lesson as to the consequences to them of assuming the offensive, which must have its effect, even on the noisy South Carolinians, anxious to carry the war as far as possible from their own borders. PIERREPONT.

Wounded and Sick Entered at Camp Curtin, Harrisburgh, Penn., Sept. 22, 1862.

George P. Burns, Co. G, 15th Mass—calf of leg.
Wm. Rutledge, Co. A, 42d N. Y.—left arm.
John Reed, Co. B, 81st Penn.—left leg and bruise in back.
Thomas Tracey, Co. F, 90th Penn.—left hand.
Sergt. John J. Taggart, Co. E, 69th Penn.—neck, under left ear.
George Erhardt, Co. I, 7th N. Y.—left side.
Albert W. Mateer, Co. H, 130th Penn.—left arm.
Florence Sullivan, Co. M, Second U. S. Artillery—right shoulder.
Henry Green, Co. I, 72d Penn.—left arm and side.
Andrew Oiler, Co. G, 130th Penn.—right thigh and left leg.
Theodore J. McGurk, Co. F, 90th Penn.—left foot.
Corp. Wm. Flake, Co. F, 90th Penn.—rheumatism.
Serg. David Barry, Co. F, 90th Penn.—right arm.
Corp. James Levy, Co. F, 90th Penn.—right arm and hand.
James B. Conroy, Co. F, 90th Penn.—right foot.
James McColley, Co. D, 7th Mich.—finger
Paul Harlston, Co. F, 6th Wis.—leg.
Thomas B. McKelvey, Co. E, 11th Penn.—knee.
Frank D. Dorsey, Co. D, 6th Penn.—back sprained.
Lewis R. Monypenny, Co. I, 88th Penn.—arm.
Wm. Johnson, Co. B, 77th Penn.—bruised in back.
Jonathan J. Millard, Co. K, 130th Penn.—left shoulder.
Harry Shinton, Co. G, 128th Penn.—right foot.
Aaron Frederick, Co. D, 128th Penn.—right leg.
James Murray, Co. G, 3d Penn. Res.—right leg.
H. A. Sanborn, Co. G, 13th Massachusetts—left foot.
W. A. Gibbs, Co. C, 130th Penn.—right shoulder.
Henry Liebhardt, Co. B, 130th Penn.—right hand.
Thomas Henry, Co. I, 15th Mass.—right thigh.
Wm. Finkinhinder, Co. E, 130th Penn.—left sh'der.
H. S. Baker, Co. H, 72d Penn.—bruised generally.
Sergt. Jacob Lebo, Co. B, 71st Penn.—right leg.
Wm. S. Haas, Co. G, 128th Penn.—left leg.
Gabriel Kern, Co. G, 128th Penn.—right hand.
Jacob Long, Co. G, 128th Penn.—left hip.
B. F. Russell, Co. I, 13th Mass.—right hip.
C. K. Allen, Co. C, 13th Massachusetts—left hip.
George E. Burns, Co. G, 15th Massachusetts—leg.
Abraham Lank, Co. I, 8th N. Y.—hand and neck.
J. R. Boyls, Co. E, 130th Penn.—side and shoulder.
Samuel K. Burger, Co. D, 130th Penn.—foot.
William Fenical, Co. A, 130th Penn.—hand.
E. C. Kutz, Co. A, 130th Penn.—right arm.
S. A. McCunn, Co. E, 130th Penn.—shoulder and side.
Sergt. Charles Osten, Co. B, 130th Penn.—ankle.
Wm. Corbet, Co. G, 130th Penn.—debility.
Corp. Alexander Kennedy, Co. E, 130th Pennsylvania—shoulder, (shell.)
L. D. Wilgus, Co. A, 100th Penn.—pains in back.
W. L. Story, Co. A, 130th Penn.—left side.
W. A. Heinrich, Co. A, 130th Penn.—left shoulder.
E. H. Wise, Co. I, 130th Penn.—left arm.
Jacob M. Leisdigh, Co. E, 130th Penn.—right hip.
Wm. Grim, Co. I, 130th Penn.—hand and head.
F. Leimklide, Co. E, 130th Penn.—left foot.
Edward Burkins, Co. I, 130th Penn.—head.
Wm. Davidson, Co. D, 6th Wisconsin—foot.
Edward Blose, Co. D, 128th Pennsylvania—leg.
Samuel Bikley, Co. E, 130th Pennsylvania—side.
Wm. Ebersole, Co. F, 130th Pennsylvania—hand.
J. G. Kennedy, Co. E, 130th Penn.—hurt in breast.
J. R. Knettle, Co. E, 130th Pennsylvania—leg.
H. B. Chase, Co. D, 1st Minnesota—foot.
J. Reed, Co. F, 72d Pennsylvania—leg.
Robert Stroup, Co. C, 6th Pennsylvania—fever.
Francis A. Eggleston, Co. E, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry—chills and fever.
Preston H. Saxton, Co. E, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry—chills and fever.
Willis Gladding, Co. I, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters—liver complaint.
Frank D. Maine, Co. D, 14th Conn.—rheumatism in back.
Chas. A. Pratt, Co. H, 145th Penn.—rheumatism in back.
Geo. W. Corey, Co. H, 145th Penn.—rheumatism in back.
James Duffy, Co. C, 17th N. Y.—dysentery and rheumatism.
Wm. G. Carver, Co. I, 7th Penn. Res.—rheumatism in legs and arms.
Geo. D. Enrick, Co. D, 145th Penn.—rheumatism in legs and arms.
Henry Carliher, Co. G, 145th Penn.—chills and fever.
Charles Irish, Co. G, 145th Penn.—rheumatism.
Frank R. Foster, Co. C, 145th Penn.—sprained ankle.
George Johnston, Co. H, 145th Penn.—liver complaint.
Ira Mann, Co. H, 145th Penn.—rheumatism.
Henry Eddy, Co. G, 145th Penn.—general debility.
Francis M. Reynolds, Co. H, 145th Penn.—spinal complaint and fits.
James Marshall, Co. H, 145th Penn.—rheumatism.
Harrison Shallcroff, Co. C, 6th Penn. Cav.—pains in hips.
Isaac E. Wright, Co. F, 95th N. Y.—pleurisy.
Wm. Parshall, Co. D, 145th Penn.—rheumatism.
Frank Burrows, Co. D, 145th Penn.—rheumatism.
B. C. Ross, Co. H, 145th Penn.—pains in hips and side.
R. C. Smith, Co. D, 145th Penn.—rheumatism.
Wm. Moore, Co. C, 145th Penn.—fever and lame.
First-Lieut. Cyrus Straw, Co. K, 81st Penn.—wounded in spine.
Capt. Samuel K. Brown, Co. D, 81st Penn.—leg.
Richard Brown, Co. P, 71st Penn.—right thigh.
Second Sergt. Peter J. Phillippi, Co. K, 128th Pennsylvania—through body.
Anthon Kemski, Co. E, 13th Mass.—in thigh.
Thomas Browning, Co. C, 27th Indiana—left leg.
Peter Garitz, Co. B, 7th Michigan—left leg.
Franklin Thomas, Co. E, 128th Penn.—both arms.
Corp. J. Gettis Barr, 130th Penn.—knee.
Sergt. Patrick H. Fadden, 2d N. Y.—right cheek.
Thomas H. [illegible], Co. B, 6th Penn.—jaw.
George W. Slusser, Co. G, 130th Penn.—right thigh.
First Lieut. Alex. W. Marshall, Co. D, 125th Penn.—rupture.
Samuel Oller, Co. G, 130th Penn.—breast and hip.
Charles H. Marland, Co. E, 6th Penn. Cav.—fever.
Sergt. Chas. E. Horne, Co. G, 13th Mass.—debility.
Albert Brown, Co. F, 66th Ohio—neuralgia.
John Ward, Co. E, 130th Penn.—left shoulder.
Wm. Byxbe, Co. D, 23d New-York—back.
Solon A. Bryant, Co. G, 13th Mass.—ankle and leg.
Charles R. Dale, Co. G, 13th Mass.—right leg.
Andrew Lynch, Co. H, 72d Penn.—hand.
John F. Stump, Co. H, 128th Penn.—head.
John Foley, Co. C, 13th Massachusetts—right arm.
William Wilson, 3d Sergt., Co. C, 19th Indiana—left arm.
Lemmore Young, Co. B, 128th Penn.—left knee.
Charles H. Lang, Co. G, 13th Mass.—right arm.
Barney Dougherty, Co. A, 42d N. Y.—right leg.
Joseph Epstine, Co. C, 71st Pennsylvania—head.
Samuel Caldwell, wagon-master, Co. D, 88th Penn.—left arm off.
Willard Morse, Co. H, 13th Mass.—right leg.
Chas. H. Weston, Co. G, 13th Mass.—arm and side.
Charles H. Bingham, Co. G. 13th Mass.—abdomen.
Corp. Augustus E. Hassler, Co. F, 12th Penn.—thigh.
Sergt. Joseph J. Taylor, Co. C, 106th Penn.—back.
James Whartenby, Co. I. 71st Pennsylvania—left leg and foot.
Harvey B. Holman, Co. C, 15th Mass.—left leg.
Shepherd S. Everett, Co. H, 13th Mass.—right side.
James Bacon, Co. E, 13th Mass.—left leg.
Thomas L. Appleton, Co. C, 13th Mass.—left hip.
Peter B. Cassidy, Co. F, 1st Penn. Art.—left hand.
Wm. F. Ewell, Co. C, 13th Mass.—head.
Daniel C. Aiken, Co. G, 13th Mass.—right side.
Paul Halsted, Co. H, 6th Wisconsin—leg.
Emanuel Nutz, Co. A, 13th Mass.—thigh.

THE EXCITEMENT IN LOUISVILLE

Reports About the Movements of Bragg and Smith.

BRAGG RAPIDLY ADVANCING ON THE CITY.

SMITH TO HOLD BUELL IN CHECK.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Tuesday, Sept. 23.

The rebel Generals BRAGG and SMITH have divided their forces. KIRBY SMITH is to hold Gen. BUELL, who is marching for Louisville, in check, while BRAGG advances on the city.

BRAGG summoned Gen. NELSON, who is in command of the army for the defence of Louisville, to surrender. Gen. NELSON refused to oblige the invading rebel, and is prepared to meet him.

The women and children are ordered to be ready to leave the city at an hour's notice.

Thousands of citizens are crossing the Ohio River to Indiana.

BRAGG is still some distance from the city, but is reported as advancing rapidly. Gen. NELSON is confident of his ability to whip the enemy.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862.

About 4,500 troops, (mostly Indiana,) with ten pieces of artillery, at Munfordsville, had to surrender to BRAGG, Wednesday morning. Col. WADSWORTH is censured for the surrender of Maysville, though now recovered. Munfordsville, too, will quickly be recovered, if Gen. NELSON is promptly seconded. Rebel pickets were seen two miles this side of Elizabethtown, yesterday, indicating the presence of a party of foragers, cattle-lifters and shop-lifters, who pay out nothing but secesh shinplasters, and take in only United States and Kentucky notes and specie. Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri veterans, from Pea Ridge are arriving. Their banners are riddled and tattered, but their tread is the tread of men who have weathered the storm of battle and will weather it again. POTIAC.

AFFAIRS IN CINCINNATI.

Important Orders Issued by Gen. Wright—Regulations for Drill, &c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

Major-Gen. WRIGHT, in a special order issued to-day, says the daily prohibition of business after 4 P. M., is hereby rescinded.

On every Saturday after 2 P. M., business of every kind is to be suspended until 5 P. M., during which interval all able-bodied men in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport are to meet for drill.

Passes to citizens, except to enter the military lines, and passes issued under the orders regarding the drafting of the enrolled militia, are dispensed with.

In dispensing with the daily drills, and suspension of business, the General commanding has in view the relief, as far as is practicable, of the people from burdens to which they have not been accustomed, but would impress upon the minds of all the fact that the danger has not passed away, that the present military organization must be rigidly adhered to, and carefully preserved. He thanks the citizens for the general alacrity with which they sprung to arms, and entered upon the labor for the common defence, and the patience with which they have borne the various restrictions imposed upon them.

AFFAIRS AT ALEXANDRIA.

News from the Vicinity of Warrenton and the Rappahannock—Rebel Impressments.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Tuesday, Sept. 23.

Affairs are very quiet. Good order prevails among the military.

Information has been received here that parties of rebel cavalry are scouring the country in the vicinity of Warrenton and the Rappahannock, impressing every able-bodied man they can find into the rebel army. Many refuse to serve, and some succeed in escaping and reaching our lines.

Capt. J. C. WYMAN, of the Thirty-third Massachusetts, the new Provost-Marshal of Alexandria, aided by Lieut. LOVETT, has succeeded in straightening up things generally. The grogshops have been closed, liquors seized, and all stragglers arrested and sent to their regiments.

An engine was recently sent out to Bull Run, but no new discoveries were made.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Paroled Prisoners—Rebel Troops Moving Toward Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Sept. 22.

The flag of truce boat *Canonicus* returned from Aiken's Landing this afternoon, bringing down over 300 paroled Union prisoners, who are to be sent immediately North from this place.

A Pennsylvanian, just returning from rebeldom, reports active movements of the rebel troops from Richmond toward Petersburgh, and that over 10,000 passed down the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad last Saturday.

Discharge and Rearrest of Rev. Mr. Benedict.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

The case of Rev. JUDSON D. BENEDICT, was brought before Judge HALL this morning, in pursuance of adjournment. The Marshal and District Attorney declined to appear. Judge HALL directed that the prisoner be discharged from custody. Mr. BENEDICT left the court-room, and having reached the sidewalk, was rearrested by Marshal CHASE, and conveyed to the Fort. The arrest to-day was, we are informed, made in pursuance of instructions from the War Department.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE SCOTIA AT NEW-YORK.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

The European Press on American Affairs

Mediation Advocated.

Gen. Butler's Difficulty with the French Consul at New-Orleans.

SUBSTITUTES FOR COTTON.

Cotton Riots in the Austrian Provinces.

Rumors of a Plot Against the Emperor Napoleon.

The Evacuation of Rome Indefinitely Postponed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Royal mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool at 10½ o'clock on the morning of the 13th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 14th inst., arrived here on Tuesday morning.

Her advices are two days later.

The *Europa* reached Queenstown at 9½ A. M. on the 13th.

A semi-official journal of Copenhagen, announces that the Queen of England had formally addressed to Prince CHRISTIAN, of Denmark, a demand for the hand of the Princess ALEXANDRINA, for the Prince of Wales. The Prince and Princess still remained at Brussels, and had visited the field of Waterloo together.

The creditors of Mr. PEARSON, of Hull, the embarrassed shipowner, who was so actively engaged in running the Southern blockade, had come to a resolution that upon payment of 40 per cent. in money, on or before the 1st of October, to the unsecured creditors, they would hold over the remainder of their claims. Confidence was expressed as to the ultimate realization of his estate.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash on hand of thirteen and a half million francs, and in the bills discounted of over forty-three millions.

The decree of 1858, which compelled bakers to keep three months' consumption of flour always on hand, had been repealed by the Minister of Commerce.

Rumors were current that the general election of the Corps Legislatif will take place at the end of October.

Several of the most prominent of French diplomatists had been summoned to meet in Paris, it was supposed to discuss the Roman question.

The London *Morning Post* is informed that in the circles of extreme Italian Revolutionists language has lately been employed, threats have been used, and plots have been darkly hinted at, akin to the threats and the plots that foreshadowed and were realized by the conspiracy of ORSINI.

There were rumors that VICTOR EMMANUEL will soon visit France. It is said he will escort his daughter, the future Queen of Portugal, who will pass through France, and will be afterwards present at the baptism of his grandchild, Prince NAPOLEON'S son.

The *Patrie* says the French Mediterranean fleet, now at Naples, will return to Toulon at the usual time—namely, at the end of October.

The Paris Bourse, on the 12th, was dull and lower Rentes closed at 69.45.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "The evacuation of Rome by the French garrison, as things at present stand, is well nigh hopeless. That a revolution in Italy will be the result, is highly probable, and that it is hardly prudent to drive the Italians to desperation is the opinion of many; but those opinions do not seem at present to have weight in the Imperial councils."

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies had commenced the discussion of the military budget. Minister VON DER HEYDT presented a written explanation of the views and intentions of the Government, and expressing a hope that the Chamber would approve the same. The Government emphatically recognizes the right of the Chamber to approve the expenditure, and the responsibility for the consequences will therefore remain with the representatives.

Great preparations were being made at Lisbon to celebrate the approaching marriage of the King.

A Lisbon journal says that in her marriage contract the future Queen has renounced the name of PIA, given to her by the Pope, who was her godfather, and henceforth she will be called simply MARIA of Savoy. The Lisbon journalist regards this resolution as something like an insult to the Holy Father.

The citizens of Saragossa had given a banquet to Gen. PRIM, at which speeches were made of a very independent tone toward France.

The Hong-Kong journals say that STANFORD, implicated in the great opium frauds, had been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

From Australia it is stated that the produce of the gold fields in Australia was satisfactory.

The news from Queensland is that cotton plantations on a large scale were in course of formation. Considerable quantities of cotton had already been shipped.

At the New-Zealand gold fields little was doing owing to the Winter season. The natives were quiet.

THE AMERICAN WAR IN ENGLAND.

Non-Intervention—The War in America a Benefit to the Rich in England—Effect of the War Censorship in England—Strange Hopefulness of the North—Reception of Gen. Corcoran—London Correspondents—A Conspiracy Cropping Out—Court Gossip, etc., etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1862.

You are now satisfied, I trust, that the Government and people of England are fully determined not to interfere in any manner in the American war. From the thunders of the London *Times* to the squibs of *Punch* and *Fun*, the entire Press, with a fractional exception, takes the same tone of reprobation and ridicule of the North, mingled with praise and encouragement of the South. The late message of Mr. DAVIS is extolled in a *Times* leader as no message of an American President ever was in that paper, while the speech of Mr. LINCOLN to the African delegation, and his letter to H. GREELEY meet with very small favor from any, and are unsparingly denounced by the few who would sympathize with the North if the war were conducted on purely abolition principles.

The distress in Lancashire increases at a rate that terrifies many, but those who look at the matter more coolly, find that while the poor are suffering and must be fed, the rich are prospering. The poor can be fed for less than two shillings sterling a week per head; while the high price of cotton goods, and the growing demand, are pouring immense fortunes into the hands of the manufacturers. Content to reap this harvest, Lancashire protests against any interference that would lower the price or lessen the demand for goods; and it is hoped that by the time the present stock is all sold, at prices that will enrich the fortunate holders, the war will be over, and the mills will start again. Meantime, the poor operatives will have been fed by the poor law and the nation's charity, and Lancashire, and the great manufacturing interest, will be more prosperous than ever. It appears, therefore, that you could not have done England, or the cotton interest, a greater favor than this shutting up of the cotton ports. As for the South, every bale burnt only enhances the price of the remainder.

One effect of the Government censorship of war news in America, is to make everything that comes here suspected. If ever so striking a National victory is reported, it is set down as a disaster to the Northern arms. So determined are these journalists that the Southerners shall triumph in every conflict, that they either throw discredit upon a contrary report, or declare that it was really a Confederate victory. They believe, without hesitation, everything that comes from the South—they disbelieve, without confirmation every Northern account of National success.

That New-York should be buoyant, hopeful, and confident of success, when the Union armies are driven back on Washington, and the new levies which are to save the Republic are not yet raised, is what astonishes every one. It has been said of the British that they conquered because they never knew when they were beaten. In New-York, it is evident that full faith is given to the militrry maxim that a good retreat may be equal to a victory. Undoubtedly to MCCLELLAN and POPE must be given the credit of making good retreats. The latter began his campaign in Virginia with the promise of a continued advance—but greater men have changed their minds. It may be some comfort to the retreating Generals to know that LEE and JACKSON, or whoever has command of the Confederate forces in Virginia are more bitterly blamed by the Secessionists here, for allowing them to escape, than they have been by Unionists for finding themselves in a position where retreat was a necessity.

The reception of Gen. CORCORAN in New-York is not a pleasant thing to English feeling. It is remembered that he refused to do honor to the Prince of Wales. It is not forgotten that the court-martial ordered for disobedience of orders on that occasion was quashed, when the Sixty-ninth was wanted at Washington. And now this reception is looked upon as an open attempt to excite the Irish, from hatred to England, to fight for the North against the South. The *Times'* New-York correspondent, who happens to be a Scotchman, and who grows more and more bitter in his Southern sympathies, is not at all pleased with this playing upon national antipathies. He is not satisfied with anything that brings recruits to the National armies, or that promises success to the National arms. Living in the atmosphere of secession sympathies in New-York, among British, Scottish and American partisans of the Confederacy, he is loud and constant in his call for intervention.

The correspondent of the London *Herald*, whose name, character, and antecedents are well known in England, and whose feelings and notions are, by some at least, well understood, lets a very black cat out of the bag in one of his recent letters. I have before this given you an intimation of a conspiracy on the part of leading Northern Democrats to carry over at least three Northern States to the Southern Confederacy. These States are Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. I ought, perhaps, to include Illinois. How far this project has been carried toward its attempted realization, it would be difficult to say. You may have more accurate information than I can gather here. But, if as far advanced as I think it probable, an effort will be made at the coming elections. It is certain that leading Democratic politicians in these three States write to their friends here very hopefully of the success of such a scheme. If the Government at Washington has knowledge of the existence of such a plot, and cannot quietly defeat it, it might be necessary to declare martial law in these States, and imprison at least the leaders of the Democratic party. Martial law, in fact, is the only law for a country engaged in a civil war. Just before I left New-York, I asked a Democratic anti-war editor if he expected to be sent down to Fort Lafayette. "Most likely," was his reply, "if the Government does not break us up, we shall certainly break up the Government." The editor was not imprisoned, I believe, but his paper was suppressed, which answered the same purpose.

The Queen has gone to Germany. The Prince of Wales celebrates his birthday, and his coming of age, on the continent. The London shopkeepers are sorry for the death of Prince Albert, and have reason. Nothing but the Exhibition has saved them. It is hoped that the marriage of the Prince to the Princess Royal of Denmark next Spring will open a new era of festivity and trade. Ugly rumors of the insanity of the Queen are kept up by her strict privacy. It is a curious fact that the common people here almost universally entertain the absurd notion that her Majesty either has become, or wishes to become, a Roman Catholic. It is reported, doubtless without a particle of foundation, that Prince Albert died a Catholic. The aristocracy are believed to be favorable to the ancient church, and a "No Popery" cry is raised against DISRAELI and the conservatives.

On the other hand, the Queen is known to be terribly Low Church, to attend a Scotch Conventicle, when at Balmoral, and to patronize a Scottish preacher. Worse than that, she has herself just edited an edition of the devotional writings of a German rationalist, as heterodox, as one of the critics has it, as LEIGH HUNT.

The more fashionable Anglicans, as the Romanists call them, have certainly a drawing toward the Church of their ancestors. An Episcopal church can scarcely be distinguished from a Romish chapel. Last Sunday more than half the congregation at the Catholic Cathedral at Southwark was composed of Anglicans. They came to hear MOZART'S Twelfth Mass, performed with a full orchestra added to the fine organ, and a large choir, no doubt; but in their devotions they were more Catholic than the Pope. Anxious to do everything proper, and not knowing when they ought to kneel and when they might sit, they very devoutly knelt through nearly the entire service. For all this, the old No Popery spirit is rising, and echoes the Garibaldian cry, "Rome or death!"

MONADNOCK.

THE PRESS ON THE WAR.

The *Daily News* has an editorial in defence of the heroism which is being displayed in America, and in regretting the lack of sympathy which is shown for that heroism and patriotism. It admires the good spirit and courage which prevails in the North, and sneers at those who querulously wonder what the Americans mean by not being miserable.

The *Index*, the London organ of the Confederates, states that GEORGE N. SANDERS had brought no communication whatever from the Confederate Government to its Commissioners in Europe.

The Liverpool *Post* advocates a mediation by England in the American difficulty. It says it has no faith in National prejudices bred of sudden anger, and is perfectly satisfied that the party to mediate is England. It thinks that the interposition of a man like Lord PALMERSTON would be quietly held as the thing most to be desired.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows:

"The notorious and much-execrated Gen. BUTLER, at New-Orleans, seems determined to keep his name before the world by rendering himself odious to all around him. After having had his acts toward some of the foreign Consuls, in the city where he commands, reversed by the Washington Government, he has now managed to get up a fresh difficulty with the French Consul, Count MEJAN. It became known, it appears, to BUTLER, that considerable sums of money had been deposited for security at the Consulate by French subjects, including one sum of $750,000, left there by a French merchant at New-Orleans. He spoke to Count MEJAN about it, expressing his doubts that it was really French property, and his strong suspicion that it might be that of rebels. The Consul could only reply that it had been placed in his hands by a French subject, who represented it to be his property, and to be allotted to pay for tobacco which was to be sent to France. BUTLER, who, it appears, had the merchant in question in waiting, had him shown in and confronted him with Count MEJAN. The merchant persisted that the money was his, and BUTLER had no means of proving the contrary, but, although he did not think it advisable to seize the $750,000, he placed two sentries over the Consulate to see that the specie was not carried away. Remonstrance then came from Count MEJAN, who declared he could not tolerate this, and should pull down his flag if the sentries were not withdrawn. In the course of the discussion which ensued, it appears that the Consul was so imprudent as to say that, if the soldiers were removed, he would pledge himself not to give up, without the consent of BUTLER, any of the money that had been deposited in his hands. Thereupon the sentries were taken away. But in the mean time it had got abroad that BUTLER was busying himself about the funds at the French Consulate, and several of the depositors getting alarmed, went to Count MEJAN to demand back their own. He having given his word to BUTLER, felt obliged to refuse, and the fix became complete. The matter was referred to the French Minister at Washington, and according to the last letters received in Paris, Count MEJAN was ordered to the Northern capital, to give explanations. It is presumable that the person appointed to fill his place during his absence, will not be considered bound by Count MEJAN'S rash promise, and that those who still desire it will receive the payments with which it is evident that BUTLER had no right to interfere."

THE CRISIS AND COTTON.

The *Times*, of the 12th inst., has the following in its City Article:

"Excitement continues to increase in the market for the various products to which attention has been turned owing to the scarcity of cotton, and flax, hemp and jute have all experienced a further advance to-day. In jute the improvement has lately been extraordinary, the present quotation showing a rise of about £8 per ton, or more than 25 per cent. upon that current a week back. The movement appears to have been greatly accelerated to-day by a statement that Messrs. THOMPSON & Co., of Lleafield Works, Dundee, have introduced a method for its treatment which will enable it to be spun on cotton machinery, and in fact to fulfill in a great degree the purposes of that staple. At the same time there are a number of other people putting forth suggestions and claims, and a certain kind of Italian grass is spoken of as a desirable product. Should jute, however, prove really available to the extent anticipated by Messrs. THOMSON, it will be likely to take the lead of all other articles, owing to the great abundance in which it can be obtained. About 10 or 15 years ago, it was scarcely known as an article of commerce, but the quantity now annually exported from India is thought to be 70,000 or 80,000 tons. It comes principally from the eastern parts of Bengal, and is very easy to cultivate. The first purpose to which it was applied on a large scale was the manufacture of gunny-bags, and subsequently it has been introduced for the manufacture of carpets, which have been used in considerable quantities in America. A year would be required before a new crop could be supplied, but it could then be furnished to meet any possible demand."

On the following day the same writer says:

"The number of applicants yesterday at the Counting-House of Messrs. ROBINSON & FLEMING, to inspect the samples of prepared jute under the patent of THOMSON & Co. of Dundee was very great. Those among them who are woollen spinners are stated generally to have expressed a decided opinion as to the value and adaptability of the material for mixing with woollen manufactures. The cotton spinners also seemed disposed to consider that it will answer very well for mixing with cotton in the manufacture of cloths, although not for use alone as an entire substitute for cotton. It is stated that the quantity of jute now afloat for London is 4,342 tons, against 5,157 at the corresponding period of last year; and to Liverpool, 3,250 tons, against 2,456, so that the aggregate is almost exactly the same as at this period last year. The rise on jute since the 3d inst. exceeds 50 per cent.

Serious disturbance had broken out at Prossnitz, in Moravia, owing to the stoppage of the cotton factories. The riots continued for three days, and were only put an end to by the arrival of a regiment of Hussars. Thirty of the rioters were arrested.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

GENERAL ASPECTS—PROBABLE FALL OF THE RATAZZI MINISTRY.

Reports were current that the Italian Government was in a sad financial plight, and that MINGHETTI was about to proceed to London to negotiate a loan of £20,000,000. A Turin telegram, however, says:

"The reports in circulation of a new loan are stated to be devoid of foundation. The rumor that an amnesty will be proclaimed is thought more probable."

The *Daily News* says at the frequent request of several English friends of Italy, a surgeon of eminence had left London for Barignano, to offer his professional assistance to GARIBALDI. Dr. PARTRIDGE, of King's College Hospital, is said to have been selected. GARIBALDI is stated to be better, but not quite out of danger. Nothing at all seems as yet settled with respect to the fate of GARIBALDI and his followers. The Turin Government is evidently greatly embarrassed. The King, it is said, desires an amnesty.

The Italian Government will wait for some time before raising the state of siege in the Neapolitan provinces. MARMORA was exercising his powers only against the disturbers of public tranquillity.

It is asserted that Signor RATAZZI has finally given up any attempt to face the Italian Parliament. A new session is announced for November.

The latest reports are that it is all but settled that there will be a general amnesty for GARIBALDI and his followers.

But the communication which caused most excitement in Italy is the following letter from Gen. BIXIO, who, it is well known, is a superior officer of the Italian army, and who, though one of GARIBALDI'S most intimate associates, disapproved of the expedition to Rome:

GENOA, Sept. 5.

Having just returned from a visit to Spezzia, I read, this morning, in the papers the news taken from the official *Gazette*, that GARIBALDI had been carried to Varignano, to an apartment which had been expressly prepared for him. I do not know what, in the language of the Minister RATTAZZI, "to prepare an apartment" can mean, when the General remained several days without a change of bed, and only yesterday evening could such a bed be procured through the kindness of a private citizen, the shipbuilder of Spezzia Dock-yard. All the gentlemen who are at Varignano with GARIBALDI, have for their bed a mattress stretched on the floor. Nothing has been as yet provided in the shape of linen, bandages or leeches—nothing, in one word, of what is wanted to nurse a wounded man. Yesterday, Dr. RINOLI was obliged to ask a lady of Spezzia for some linen. The Minister, occupied as he is daily by sending a host of carabineers and policemen to this tranquil place, has not had time to occupy himself with the health of the prisoner. The surgeons themselves, who had been sent to Varignano, had the greatest difficulty in getting admitted into the room of the General, for want of an order from the military commander. M. RATTAZZI may aspire to secure for himself the renown of the defender of order and of repression, but he can have no claim to a reputation for humanity, and it would be better for him to conform his official news to the fact.

Advices from Turin mention the existence of a circular which is about to appear from M. RATTAZZI on the late events in Italy, and in which the Roman question is discussed with great freedom.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AFFAIR AT ASPRAMONTE.

GEN. PALAVICINO TO GEN. CIALDINI.

REGGIO, September 1.

In conformity to the instructions addressed to me by your Excellency on the 28th of August, I set from Reggio at one o'clock in the afternoon, with a column composed of five battalions of infantry of the line and two battalions of Bersaglieri, the Sixth and Twenty-sixth.

I took the route which by the seashore conducts to Gallico, and thence I followed the course of the river which bears the same name, until within two miles of the little village of Podargone, where, surprised by the close of the day, I encamped to pass the night.

On the morning of the 29th I set forth early, directing my course toward San Stefano, where I arrived at 8½ A. M. There, from certain information I received, I knew that Gen. GARIBALDI had encamped with his force during the night on the plateau of Aspromonte. I ordered the troops to pursue their march until within a short distance of that plateau, and before allowing them to proceed I caused the troops to rest themselves, as they were excessively fatigued by a long march by abrupt paths. In the meanwhile I learned that only two hours previously Gen. GARIBALDI had encamped at the foot of the plateau of Aspromonte, and I saw that by two paths I could descend toward his camp.

I then divided my troops into two columns, that on the right, commanded by Lieut.-Col. PARROCHIA, and that on the left by the Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, CHEVALIER EBERHARD. The two columns arrived at the same time in view of the Garibaldian encampment, already abandoned by him, he having taken up a position on the crest of a rugged hillock, to the east of the plateau of Aspromonte. I then sent an order to the commandant of the left column to attack the Garibaldian front, while making the right column fall back, by a rapid movement I attacked the left flank of the rear of the rebels, in order to cut off their retreat. In the meantime with a battalion I caused the entrance of the valley to be occupied, that they might not regain the plateau.

The left column, with the Sixth Battalion of Bersaglieri at their head, then attacked the rebels, and after a smart fire carried the position at the point of the bayonet, with cries of "*Viva il Re*," "*Viva Italia*," while the left side was also attacked by our troops.

Gen. GARIBALDI and his son MENOTTI having been wounded, and the rebels being surrounded on all sides, resistance became useless, whereupon the Garibaldians gave the signal to cease firing, and negotiations commenced, the result of which is known to your Excellency.

I am happy to be able to announce to you that all the officers have distinguished themselves by their zeal and courage; and that all the soldiers of the different provinces of Italy, without distinction, rivalled each other in valor and discipline.

I cannot pass over in silence the fact that during the first attack an energetic resistance was made by our adversaries, and I lament that bravery was displayed against the legitimately constituted power, and against the interests of the country.

I must point out particularly to your Excellency Lieut.-Col. Chevalier EBERHARD, commandant of the Fourth of the Line, as having distinguished himself by his intelligence, and that his column was conducted with admirable spirit.

I can bestow the same praise on Lieut.-Col. PARROCHIA, who, during the attack, gave proofs of extraordinary energy and courage.

I must also mention to your Excellency the valiant conduct of the two majors commandants of the Sixth and Twenty-fifth Battalions of Bersaglieri, Messrs. GROLETTI and PINELLI, who always marched at the head of their columns, never ceasing to animate them by their example.

In the last place, I cannot sufficiently praise Col. the Chevalier CADORNIGO, who had taken excellent and energetic measures before my arrival for the defence of Reggio, and to protect the country from being disturbed, as also for preserving tranquillity in the city.

I shall send to you a list of the rewards I propose to grant to the most distinguished of those who have deserved them by their conduct.

Maj.-Gen. PALLAVICINO.

To His Excellency Gen. CIALDINI, General of the army, Messina.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening.

The *Europa's* news, *via* Queenstown, transpired about noon to-day, and caused a great sensation. It was generally regarded as disastrous and most discouraging for the North. American securities in London became dull.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

The *Times* to-day has an editorial based on the justifications which are just now being put forth in the North for the war. It thinks the symptoms a hopeful one, for if reason is to be the arbiter, it is certain the war policy can never be sustained.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

COTTON irregular, but firm. Sales to-day, 7,000 bales. All qualities considerably higher. Speculators and exporters took 4,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions heavy.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols 93⅛@93⅜ for money. Erie Shares, 30⅜@31⅜.

Illinois Centrals, 51¼@50 discount.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Sept. 14.

The London *Observer* says it appears that Dr. HAMILTON VERSCHOYLE has succeeded Dr. NEWALA as Dean of Ferns, and that he is to be consecrated Bishop of Kelrose in succession to Dr. BERESFORD transferred to the Primacy of Ireland.

The Prince of Wales will Brussels leave early this week and join Her Majesty, his mother, in Germany.

The Prince and his bride elect, the Princess of Denmark, have been the guests of the King of Belgium since Monday last.

Lord PALMERSTON and Earl GRANVILLE are the only Ministers in town.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FULTON-STREET PRAYER-MEETING.

The Fifth Anniversary—An Interesting and Solemn Season.

Five years ago, during the progress of the "Great Revival" some young men of this City met in the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets for prayer and Praise to the Most High. Their meetings soon became popular, and the good done at, and by them, was incalculable. Since that time the exercises have been continued without intermission, though of late they have not been as fully attended as they were during the religious excitement.

Yesterday, at noon, the fifth anniversary of these meetings was celebrated, by exercises consisting of singing, prayer and addresses. The church was filled gallery and aisles, by an audience composed of people of intelligence and religious devotion.

Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, of the Collegiate (R. D.) Church, presided, occupying the chair on the platform in front of the pulpit. On the right and left of him sat a number of divines of various orthodox denominations, including Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, (Methodist,) Rev. Dr. RUFUS CLARK, (Congregationalist,) Rev. Mr. GRAHAM, (Baptist,) Rev. Dr. KREBS, (Reformed Dutch,) Rev. Dr. SMITH, (Presbyterian,) Rev. Dr. MARSH, (Secretary of the American Temperance Union,) Rev. Mr. JONES, (of the Mariners' Church,) and Rev. Mr. DUTTON.

Dr. VERMILYE opened the meeting at precisely 12 o'clock, by giving out a hymn, the singing of which was commenced by the reverend doctor himself. After this he read the fortieth Psalm, and then made a few remarks, congratulatory of the success of the noon-day prayer meeting, and of thankfulness to the Giver of All for His blessings upon it.

The singing of another hymn followed, at the close of which Dr. VERMILYE stated that the Anniversary, like the daily meeting, was entirely Union, and not in the least denominational. In furtherance of this spirit, efforts had been made to have the various sects represented there by a minister from each one. He also reminded the gentlemen who might speak of the five-minutes rule of the daily meeting, which would be followed out here.

Rev. ASA D. SMITH was then introduced. Referring especially to the occasion that called them together, he said that the Bible gave expressions of sentiment that might be chosen for selfish application or in heart-devotion to God. Their anniversary should not be a matter of the least self-glorification, but be looked at in the spirit of Samuel, when he exclaimed, "hitherto hath the Lord helped us." To God, he reasoned, belonged all the praise for the success of the undertaking.

Rev. Dr. ROGERS, of Bound Brook, spoke next, and impressively, on the origin and progress of the noon-day prayer meeting, from the appropriate text, "How great a matter a little fire kindleth."

A prayer by one of the clergymen present was then delivered, and was followed with a brief and energetic address by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, who, in the course of his remarks, mentioned the fact of the origin of the first noon-day prayer meeting in Philadelphia, mainly by the efforts of one young man, a convert from the Fulton-street prayer meeting.

Rev. Dr. CLARK was the next speaker. He thought this meeting was a very remarkable one in many respects. It was anomalous to other affairs of the kind, being an anniversary without an annual report. No such report was presented, because it would be impossible to record the results of the prayers that daily went up from that meeting. Only eternity would reveal the vast measure of their success. The Rev. Doctor closed his remarks by references to the National exigency, and read a letter addressed by a Union officer to his wife, the night before his death on the battle-field. The epistle breathed a deep spirit of love, piety and patriotism, that wet the cheeks of many of the audience, male and female, with tears.

Two or three gentlemen in the audience made each a few remarks. Rev. Dr. KREBS made the closing prayer; a hymn and the doxology was sung, and the meeting closed with the benediction, pronounced by the Reverend Chairman.

Still Other Honors to Gen. Corcoran.

We were unable to print the following account of a presentation to Gen. CORCORAN, on Monday night—a presentation which possesses more than ordinary interest, from the fact that it was made by the fellow-prisoners of that officer, and is therefore an exponent of their regard and esteem for the recipient of a nation's honors.

The affair took place at the City Assembly Rooms, in presence of an invited company, all of whom were personally acquainted with and interested in the recipient. The gift consisted of a medal, which is of solid gold, weighs 3 oz. 10 dwts., (22 carats fine,) and cost $250. It was made by BAIL, BLACK & Co., from a design by Mr. DANIEL DRADDY, formerly a private in Company A, (CORCORAN'S and subsequently HAGGERTY'S,) Sixty-ninth Regiment. On the obverse is an excellent likeness of the General, in the act of relieving a wounded prisoner in the tobacco factory a Richmond. In the background, one is seen presenting him with a letter; another closes a book which he is reading; a third and fourth are stretched on a straw pallet in the prison, one of whom has his arm in a sling and is asleep—the other starts up and gives a cheer as their beloved Colonel appears. The sentry at the door contemplates the picture. Beneath, surrounded with shackles, is the legend:

RICHMOND, 1861-62.

On the reverse is a spread eagle over thirty-four stars, with a bunch of arrows in his claws. On his right is the American flag, and on his left the Irish, with the No. "69;" the whole surrounded by war trophies. The centre, with the eagle and stars, forms a shield, on which is the following:

Presented to
GENERAL CORCORAN,
by the
RELEASED PRISONERS OF THE 69TH REGT.,
N. Y. S. M.,
September 21, 1862.

Lieut. CONNOLLY made the presentation speech, to which the General replied at length, giving in detail a most interesting account of his capture and captivity.

Honor to the Remains of an Antietam Hero.

Yesterday afternoon the remains of Lieut.-Col. PHILIP J. PARISEN, of the Fifty-seventh New-York Volunteers, were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery. He was one of the gallant officers who lost his life at the great battle of Antietam, and is reported to have behaved with the greatest bravery. The funeral services were held at the house of Mr. RIDDELL in Pike-street. The body, which was encased in a metallic coffin, having a silver plate with the following inscription:

LIEUT.-COL. PHILIP J. PARISEN,
Died Sept. 17, 1862,
Aged 39 years, 4 months.

was not exposed to view, as decomposition had already set in.

At half-past one o'clock Platt Lodge, No. 194 F. and A. M., headed by M. W. GEORGE BRAKER, arrived and performed the impressive Masonic funeral ceremonies, under direction of R. W. HENRY BUNTING, P. G., Senior Deacon, after which the body was carried to the hearse by the Masonic fraternity.

In the street, Companies C, E, H, and F of the Seventy-first Regiment, New-York State Militia, under command of Lieut.-Col. SMITH, were drawn up, and, after saluting the body, wheeled into column by companies, and the procession moved in the following order:

Band of the Seventy-first Regiment.
Military Escort.
Masonic Escort, in the form of a square, surrounding
THE HEARSE
On all sides.
Capt. Markey, Lieuts. Breid and Poe, and six Sergeants of the Fifty-seventh Regiment,
as Mourners.
Carriages containing relatives and friends.

The cortege then moved through Pike, Henry, Market, Division, Chrystie and Canal streets to Broadway, and down that street to the South Ferry, which was crossed *en route* to Greenwood Cemetery, where the remains were interred.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Mr. TWEED in the chair.

A large number of bills were presented and referred.

Mr. PURDY offered a resolution that $50,000 be appropriated, to pay the proportion of New-York, for the construction of Harlem Bridge. Adopted.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution that the Comptroller present to the Board, a statement of the amount necessary to be raised, by taxation, for the year 1863, for county purposes.

Mr. PURDY moved to amend by adding that the Comptroller confer in the matter with the heads of Departments and the Finance Committee. The amendment was accepted and the resolution adopted

The Mayor returned without his signature, the bill of JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff, passed at the last meeting, for the last quarter. The objection was to some charges for serving summons in liquor cases, which, the Mayor thinks, ought not to be borne by the County.

Some debate followed between Messrs. PURDY WEISMANN and BLUNT, the former contending that the Mayor ought not to use the veto power in such cases where there was an honest difference in opinion. It would cost $3 or $4 to advertise this veto.

The veto was directed to take its usual course.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of the New City Hall, that they were out of money, and that $60,000 liabilities had been incurred. Attention was also called to the fact that a requisition made on June 3, for $40,000, had not been attended to. The Commissioners hoped that the money might be forthcoming, so that work could be pushed forward rapidly.

Mr. PURDY called notice to the fact that, in the Supreme Court, Mr. A. OAKEY HALL had asserted that he could not go on with cases at the time set down, because the Supervisors had failed to have the necessary papers printed. Judge INGRAHAM had also remarked that the Board had interfered with the business of his Court. Mr. PURDY could hardly believe this was so; certainly there was no intention to improperly interfere with legal business.

Mr. BLUNT hardly believed the Judge had ever made such an assertion, for the Board and its Committees had taken particular pains to give the Courts everything.

A resolution was presented by Mr. TWEED, that the county be divided for next election into twelve return districts, as follows:

Dist.	Wards.	Returns to be Examined by
1	1, 2, 3	Shook.
2	4, 6	Roche.
3	7, 13	Tweed.
4	5, 10	Purdy.
5	11, 17	Little.
6	8, 14	Weismann.
7	9, 10	Blunt.
8	16, 20	Stewart.
9	18	Briggs.
10	21	Ely.
11	19	Conner.
12	12, 22	Davis.

Laid over under the rule.

After which the Board adjourned.

A Few Words About Coal.

Three months ago coal was plenty at $4 50 per ton—a few weeks later it ranged at $5 50, and to-day we are informed by a respectable dealer that for the cheerful sum of $7 50 we can stock our cellar with the choicest of shining black coals. In less than thirty days the price will be $10, and possibly $12, per ton.

Is there any good reason for this enormous rate, other than that the holders are benefited pecuniarily and absolutely? We think not. The dealers claim, with some show of reason, that in consequence of the canal breaks in Western Pennsylvania, there has been but about half the usual quantity brought to port. The "show of reason" exists, however, in that part of the statement which alleges the fact of breakages in the canals; the rest is an absurdity. The fact is, that within a very few thousand tons, there has been as large an importation this year as ever, and the slack supply from the older veins has been fully counterbalanced by the yield from new fields and fresher veins. The new tax is urged as an additional reason for the high price, which is met by the reply, that the tax is as but the dust in the balance when compared to the increase of $2, $4, and possibly $6 per ton. This reply will be found to apply also to another reason urged, namely, the increase in the cost of labor, for the increase is but twenty-five cents per diem as against the outrageous demand of our coal dealers.

Speculation, that thief of the world for whom there is no police, is at the bottom of it all, and the people will find to their additional cost, that the speculators, who, like corporations, are without the Divine spark, will keep on and on, like the daughters of the horse-leech, until some popular uprising brings them to their proper level.

Housekeepers will do well to buy only as they need, to economize in the use of fuel, and, so far as practicable, make use of other warming material, and in time coals being a drug will, as all drugs are made to, go down.

The Accident to the Great Eastern.

The mammoth ship still lies in Flushing Bay, where the damage sustained by running on a rock off Montauk Point on her last trip to this port is being repaired. We learn that the reports of experienced divers show that the ship's bottom was opened by the rock along a single line of her outer plate for a distance of several feet. The inner "skin" or hull of the ship was not touched, and remains as dry as on the day of launching, and the vessel could proceed on her voyage across the ocean to-day with more safety than can any vessel having but a single hull. Nevertheless, her officers and agents are pushing forward her repair by a very simple method, tried once before in Milford Haven with entire success, and which has the entire approbation of distinguished American engineers.

The mode is curious and interesting as it is simple. A large scow, with sides of proper height, is preparing to be used as a coffer dam. It is made to fit the bottom of the vessel at the point of fracture, and its edges are padded so as to close perfectly over any inequalities that may be found upon the hull. At the side of the scow (or coffer dam) are two shafts or man holes, which will pass up the side of the ship, reaching above the water's edge when it shall have been adjusted to its place. The scow when sufficiently sunken will be floated under the ship's hull, and fastened securely in position by chains hove taut. This done, pumps inserted in the man-holes will free the scow of water, and admit the men and materials to repair the damage. It is believed there will be no difficulty in making the vessel just as perfect as before she touched the rock. A few days more will give us the result of the experiment—if that can be called such which has already been once successfully accomplished. In the meantime advantage is being taken of the opportunity to thoroughly overhaul, paint, and refurnish the *Great Eastern* from stem to stern.

Allotment Commissioners.

Some months since the President appointed three gentlemen of this City—Messrs. ROOSEVELT, DODGE and BRONSON—Commissioners to procure from the soldiers of this State allotments of their pay for the benefit of their families. They have met with the most gratifying success, have kept the men from criminal dissipations, and saved their families from suffering, while our State, counties and local governments are kept free from the direst pulls upon their purses. These gentlemen are hard at work, with most encouraging success. They now explain the law to the soldiers man by man, and as the system has proved its efficiency, and is now generally understood, the soldiers take advantage of it almost universally. It being the cheapest and best plan, as a trial of a year has proved, and having many incidental advantages, immense sums are now transmitted by it.

Out of one company of one hundred men, ninety-eight send home $10 apiece every month, and regiments send $7,000, $8,000, and even $9,000. This is creditable both to the character of the soldiers and the energy of the Commissioners, who frequently, after individual application to the men, call them up by company and ask those who have not allotted to step to the front again, explain the matter, and frequently induce them to sign. In one case all but a single soldier had allotted, and when he alone stepped out, shame made him follow a good example.

Prize Vessels Libelled.

The District-Attorney has filed libels against the following vessels as prizes:

Name of Vessels.	Where Captured.	Appraised Value.
Sch. Comet, Sch. J. J. Crittenden, Sloop America	Elizabeth City	$28,000
Str. Ellis and armament	Elizabeth City	12,000
Sch. James Norton	Little Run, N. C.	2,200
Sch.	Elizabeth City	200
Sch. Linnhaven and cargo	Elizabeth City	7,000
Sch. Lively Belle	Rowle's Point	2,200
Steamer Alice	Roanoke River, N. C.	1,100
Sch. Albemarle	Pungo Creek, N. C.	800
Sch. Nathaniel Taylor, Sch. John, Steamer Old North State, Sch. Susan Ann Howard	Pasquatunk River	1,700
	Newbern, N. C.	15,000
Total		$73,900

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. (Preferred causes)—17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 37, 46, 47. (Enumerated causes)—134, 138, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 2.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—Nos. 2,569, 2,571, 2,577, 2,579, 2,581, 2,585, 2,589 2,591, 2,595, 2,601, 2,603, 2,609, 2,613, 2,617, 2,619, 2,623, 2,627, 2,633, 2,635, 2,637. *Part II.*—2,296, 2,440, 2,503, 2,504, 2,506, 2,508, 2,510, 2,512, 2,514, 2,516, 2,518, 2,520, 2,522, 2,526, 2,528, 2,532, 2,540, 2,542, 2,544, 2,546.

Important Decision in Commercial Law—Duty of Holders of Stock as Collateral.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

*Richard S. Williams, President of the Market Bank vs. The Mechanics'

when the news were in the custom-house. It was attached to a copy of the assignment in the store for the creditors to look at, and was therefore included in the body of the assignment, wherever they then were.

On the trial, defendant moved for a nonsuit, principally on the ground that the goods in question did not pass under the assignment, which the Court granted. The plaintiffs then appealed to the General Term, relying mainly on the point that the general language of an assignment conveying all the property of the assignor conveys everything which he possessed, whether there be or be not a schedule. The language of the assignment is to govern. (28 Barb. 293; 17 N. Y. Rep. 490.)

Decision was reserved.

John O. Robinson for appellant; Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel for respondent.

Creditor's Action—Inspection of Accounts.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Wellington Clapp et al. vs. Samuel B. Beekman et al.—The plaintiffs brought a creditor's action against the defendants, to set aside an assignment made by the defendant Beekman and Henry Moore, by their firm name of Beekman & Co., on the ground that one or more of the preferences contained in the assignment—*e. g.*, to Loder & Co. and to B. F. Beekman & Co.—were founded on fictitious and fraudulent indebtedness. On an affidavit setting forth these allegations, the plaintiffs petition the Court for a deposit of the account books of the firm of Beekman & Co. with the County Clerk, to enable them to discover the real indebtness of Beekman & Co. to Loder & Co. and B. F. Beekman & Co.

The Court remarked that the petition did not show that that any application had been made upon the assignee, or any inspection of the books demanded, and also that it did not aver that the books contained any items which would assist the plaintiffs. The petition, therefore, does not come within the rule laid down in Hoyt vs. American Exchange Bank, 8 Howard Pr. R. 87, and must be denied.

Crary, Elmore & Sweet, for plaintiffs; Benedict & Boardman, for assignee and Loder & Co.; Larned & Warren for assignors and B. F. Beekman & Co.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Shay et. al vs. McGowan et. al.—Referrence ordered.

Potter et. al vs. Comstock et. al.—Motion granted.

Judd et. al vs. Costello.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Before Justice Barnard.

Glove et. al vs. Pinckney et. al.—Judgment ordered; referee appointed to sell.

Aronson vs. Ferris et. al.—Judgment ordered.

Welch vs. Scott.—Motion denied.

Before Justice Clerke.

Parish et. al vs. Delafield et. al.—Issues settled.

Bostwick vs. Elton et al.—Case settled; amendments Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 allowed; amendment No. 3 disallowed, except that the language of the clause proposed to be stricken out is allowed; amendment No. 6, disallowed.

Giles vs. Selover et al.—Order settled.

Ridgway vs. Ridgway.—Referred back to Referee for further evidence, if it can be furnished.

Before Justice Leonard.

Hancock et al. vs. Palmer.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Delafield vs. Union Ferry Company.—Case settled. (See proposed amendments.) Papers with Clerk at Chambers.

McCartin vs. Van Syckle.—Motion dismissed, $7 costs, on account of the default of Plaintiff to bring on said motion.

Furniss vs. Quin.—Undertaking on injunction approved.

Rice vs. Niblo.—Action discontinued without costs to either party.

Fox vs. Creary.—Sec. 348 of the code as last amended, entitles the defendant to a stay until the determination of the appeal to the Court of Appeals, on the further order of this Court.

In the matter of the Petition of Christian Fogel, to be Discharged from Imprisonment.—The Court has no jurisdiction on the petition as presented, and cannot allow an amendment, stating that the defendant has been imprisoned three months.

Crawford vs. Kielly, &c.—Motion denied, with $7 costs. See minutes with clerk at Chambers.

Clapp, et al. vs. Beekman, et al.—Ordered that said motion be denied with $10 costs to the defendant, to abide the event of the action, with leave to renew the motion on payment of said costs.

Morris vs. Kielloy, et al.—Motion granted.

The Same vs. The Same.—The same.

Before Justice White.

Cahill, et al. vs. Felter.—Order denying motion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 23, 1862.

$500 U.S.6s, '81. Con.	102	500 Erie Railroad	43¾
10,000 do	101⅞	400 do	43⅜
25,000 U. S. 5s '74. Con.	91	50 do s30	43½
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cr.	99½	50 do b10	43⅜
25,000 U. S. Dem. Nts.	115⅛	150 do	43⅜
2,200 do	115	50 do b60	43⅜
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bds. '60.	98½	50 do s15	43⅜
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bds. '76.	100	50 Erie R. Pref....s10	76⅞
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	50½	500 do	77
4,000 N. Car. State 6s.	66½	200 do b30	77⅛
20,000 Mo. State 6s.	48	12 Hud. Riv. R.	54⅛
2,000 do	47¾	325 do	54¾
1,000 Missouri 6s, issu'd to H. & St. J. R.	64	200 do b30	55
		800 Harlem R.	18
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s.	105	200 Harlem R. Pref'd	44½
20,000 Erie R. 4th M.B.	100½	50 do s30	44½
1,200 Buf.,N.Y.&E.1M.	94	200 do s60	44½
3,000 Hudson 1 M. B.	113	700 do	45
1,000 Hud.R.R.2SF.B.	110	50 Stonington R.	95
2,000 Hud. R. R. C,B.	94	100 Mich. Cen. Railroad	75
6,000 do	95	50 do	74¾
5,000 C.B.&Q.R.8p.c.B.	111¼	400 do	74½
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	103	25 do	74¼
500 C. & N.W. 1. B.	87	50 do s30	74¾
2,000 C. & N.W. A. B.	54½	100 do b30	74½
1,000 do	54¾	100 do s10	74⅝
2,000 do	55	100 do b60	74½
3,000 S.L.,A.&T.H. 2d.	102½	1,900 Mich.So.&N.Ind.R	35
6,000 C.&N.W.2 M.b10	32	100 do	35⅛
15,000 do	32	50 do	35¼
3,000 Tol.&Wab. 1st M.	94	300 Mich. S.&N.I.G.Sk	69¾
1,000 Tol.&Wab. 2d M.	76¾	50 do b30	69⅞
4,000 do	77	400 do	69
1,000 do	77¼	100 do b60	69
1,000 M.&P.DuC.1st M.	99	100 do s30	68¾
1,000 Chi.& R. Isl.Bds.	105	50 Ill. Cen. Full Stk.	66
2,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.1stM.	99	20 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	66½
3,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.2dM.	85	1300 do	67
5,000 do	84¾	200 do b30	67
4,000 do	84⅞	100 do s30	66¾
50 National Bank	93½	100 do s30	67
20 Chatham Bank	88	100 do b30	67¼
10,000 American Gold	118	650 do b30	67½
46,000 do	117⅞	50 do	67¼
27,500 do	117¾	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	27¾
5 Del.&Hud.CanalCo.	102½	200 do	27⅞
50 do	102¾	200 do b30	28
45 Penn. Coal Co.	100	1000 do	28
100 Pacific Mail S.S.Co.	113¾	700 Gal. & Chic. R.	76
50 do b30	114	50 do	76¼
50 do	114	2000 Clev. & Tol. R.	61
200 N. Y. Cen. R. s30	96	500 do	61¼
400 do	96¼	100 do b10	61⅜
600 do	96⅜	1000 do	61½
200 do s5	96¾	100 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	72⅜
80 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	91¾	100 do b30	72¾
15 do	91	100 do b30	72¾
10 Toledo & Wa. R.	27	50 do s30	72¾
223 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	40	275 do	72¼

SECOND BOARD.

5,000 U. S. 6s '81.Reg.	101¾	500 Mich. Cen. R.	74¾
15,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Con.	91	100 do b30	74¾
2,000 U. S. 5s, '65.	95	100 do s30	74¾
1,000 U. S. Demand N.	115	300 do	74½
4,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	100½	15 do	74¾
500 Mich. So. 2d M.	96	50 M. & P. Du C.1st Pr.	95
10,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d M.	98½	200 M. So. & N. I R. b30	35
		600 do	35
5,000 Am. Gold	118½	300 do	35⅛
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	113¾	250 Mich.So.&N.I.G. S.	68¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	96	100 do	69
200 Erie Railway b30	43½	25 Panama R. s10	143½
400 do	43½	5 do	144
250 Erie R. Pref. s30	76½	100 Ill. Cen. R. scrip	67⅜
12 do	76¾	100 do	67⅜
200 do	76¾	100 do b30	67⅜
300 Hud. River R.	54¾	200 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	76⅛
20 do	54¾	300 do	76¼
600 Harlem Railroad	18	100 do b30	76¼
100 Harlem R. Pref.	44¾	1500 Clev. & Tol. R.	61½
300 Chi. & R. I. R. b30	72	100 do b30	61¾
200 do	71¾	200 do b30	61⅝

TUESDAY, Sept. 23—P. M.

The Exports of Domestic Produce, exclusive of California Gold, this week, amount in value to over *four millions of dollars*. For the fortnight the value is over eight millions. The movement continues active and the prospect is that the succeeding weekly return will not be much less than, if at all below, the present statement. The official comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Sept. 23 and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$2,179,802	$2,295,553	$4,134,421
Previously reported	64,781,733	90,719,355	98,705,512
Since January 1	$66,961,535	$93,014,908	$102,839,933

The price of Gold, early this forenoon, advanced to 118@118⅛ ℘ cent. It subsequently sold at 117⅞. Late in the afternoon, the price returned to 118⅛@⅜ ℘ cent. Some of the buyers in the Street acted upon the impression that the effect of the President's Proclamation would be adverse to the Stock Market, and tend to advance Gold and Exchange. Bills on London opened at 129½ ℘ cent., and advanced to 129¾ ℘ cent. at the close of the mail for the *Australasian*, sailing in the morning. This rate is not relatively up to the advance in Gold, but is ½@1 ℘ cent. higher than for last Saturday's mail.

The Stock market early in the day was not perceptibly influenced by the political news from Washington. The extreme prices of yesterday's buoyant market was not in all instances maintained, even on the most speculative of the Railroad shares, and when the Railway mortgages were reached, a considerable further advance on yesterday's prices took place, and a strong demand for nearly all descriptions. The Government Securities were also steady. The Border State Stocks ½ ℘ cent. lower. At the Second Board, on the printed sales, prices were a fraction lower than in the forenoon, but soon after the Board broke up, the demand again improved, and the New-York, and most of the Western Stocks, returned to the best prices of the day. There appears to be a very strong upward speculation on the Street, and on each temporary reaction in the market, new buyers come in with their orders, and, in the absence of any large supply of cash stock, restore, and even advance the figures previously current. Three or four of the Western Stocks lead the market this week, as the Eries led it last week, and for these the speculative demand is large and constant. Attention has also been turned to both classes of the New-York and Harlem Stock, while Central, Erie and Hudson all continue in favor and firm at the close of the day. At 4½ o'clock, the following figures, compared with yesterday's last report, were curren on the Street—the market strong on the Western Stocks and Gold, and firm on other descriptions:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
N. Y. Central	96⅜	96¼	Pacific	114	114
Erie	43⅜	43¾	Panama	143	144
Erie Preferred	77⅜	76⅞	Missouris	48¼	48
Rock Island	72⅝	72	Tennessees	51	51
Galena	75⅞	76¼	U. S. 6s, 1874	91¼	91½
Mich. Central	75⅛	74¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	101⅞	101¾
Mich. Southern	35⅜	35⅛	U.S.Notes,C.H.	114⅜	115
Mich. Guarant'd	69⅜	69½	Treas.7.30 ℘ cts.	105	104½
Illinois Cen	68	67⅛	Bills on Lond'n	129	129¾
Toledo	60⅞	61½	Gold	117⅜	118⅜

The price of the United States Notes for Custom-house use advanced to-day to 115@115½ ℘ cent. The price of Money to the Brokers is 4 ℘ cent. as the rule, with exceptions as low as 3, and as high as 5 ℘ cent. The Deposits at Bank to-day have gone up to $150,750,000. The stock of Gold in Bank is $38,200,000.

The following are the bids made to-day for the Bank Shares:

New-York	101½	Commerce	93½
Merchants'	97	American Exchange	90½
America	106¼	Chatham	80
Phœnix	100	Bank of the Republic	90½
Tradesmen's	100	Shoe & Leather	98
National	93½	Commonwealth	89
State of New-York	93½	Park	107½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, nearly all which are higher than yesterday:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	104½	Chi.& N.W.Gr.Bay.ex.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s.r'l estate	100	Chi. & N.W. Appl. ext'd	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s subscrip	100	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	87½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	104	Chi.&N.W.1sts,2d series	72
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	111	Chi.&N.W.firsts,assd	54½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, convt '76	111	Chi. & N. W. seconds	32
Erie firsts, '68	114½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	40
Erie seconds, '79	111	Lack. & W. Bonds	104
Erie thirds, '83	104½	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	111
Erie fourths, '80	100½	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	106
Erie fifths, '88	95	Tol. & Wab. firsts	94
Buff. N.Y. & Erie 1sts, '77	93½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	77½
Hudson firsts, '69	113	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	98½
Hudson seconds, s.f., '85	110	Gal. & Chi. firsts	104½
Hudson thirds, '75	99	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext'd	104½
Hudson Converts., '67	94½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	104½
Harlem firsts, '69-73	108	Chi. & R. I. firsts	105
Harlem seconds, '64	102½	Clev. & Tol. s.f.	97
Harlem thirds, '68	90	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	107½
Mich. C. 8 ℘c. '69-'72	107	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	98½
Mich C., n.f. 8 ℘c., '82	113½	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	84½
Chi. Bur. & Qu. 8 ℘c. 1st	111½	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	98½
M. S. 7 ℘c. seconds	96	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	93
N. Ind., Gos. Line, '68	102½	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	83
M. S. & N. I. s.f. 7 ℘ c.	104½	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	64½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	102½	Det. M. & Tol. firsts	93

Our Special Washington Correspondent, in our last paper, is mistaken in saying that the Treasury will have to buy or borrow $4,000,000 of Gold for the October, and $6,000,000 for the January interest on the Public Debt. The actual sum needed is, as heretofore stated in this column, something less than $6,000,000 altogether, viz.:

Oct. 1—3 65 ℘ c. on $60,000,000 Treasury Bonds	$2,920,000
Nov. 1—3.00 ℘ c. on $10,000,000 6 ℘ c. Stock	300,000
Jan. 1—2.50 ℘ c. on $30,000,000 5 ℘ c. Stock	750,000
Jan. 1—3.00 ℘ c. on $90,000,000 6 ℘ c. Stock	2,700,000
Total	$6,670,000
Less Gold balance in Sub-Treasury, say	$1,000,000
Balance to be borrowed in Gold	$5,670,000

The day's quotations by E. Morrison, No. 17 Nassau-street, of Bank-Notes and Specie, are:

N. Y. State	1-5	7 3-10 Treas. Notes	4½
Eastern	1-10	English Silver	$5 40
Pennsylvania	7-10	Sovereigns	5 65
Philadelphia	1-5	Napoleons	4 50
Maryland	1@5	Ten Thalers	9 00
Baltimore	¼	Ten Guilders	4 60
Ohio	⅜	Doubloons (Span.)	18 60
Indiana	⅜	Doubloons (Patr't)	18 00
Canada ....prem.	15	American Gold	1 18¼
Demand Notes ..prem.	115	American Silver	1 13½
Wheeling, Va. ....dis.	5		

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer, was as follows: Receipts, $1,618,763 44, including for Customs $87,000. Payments, $1,017,579 22. Balance, $4,889,350 59.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Sept. 15.	Loans. Sept. 22.	Specie. Sept. 15.	Specie. Sept. 22.
Philadelphia	$4,209,000	$4,154,000	$858,000	$848,000
North America	4,363,675	4,430,251	581,207	562,912
Farmers & Mech.	5,482,836	5,253,484	1,084,325	1,085,994
Commercial	1,907,000	1,863,000	250,000	250,000
Mechanics'	2,127,000	2,086,000	215,738	206,252
N. Liberties	2,034,000	2,137,000	349,000	349,000
Southwark	1,216,687	1,211,394	204,740	204,800
Kensington	952,716	953,997	137,565	137,455
Penn Township	1,074,686	1,047,568	174,142	174,932
Western	1,931,071	1,994,790	382,501	379,698
Man. & Mech	1,670,390	1,696,763	145,414	145,284
Commerce	637,819	692,087	165,635	166,551
Girard	2,530,808	2,467,712	346,633	297,698
Tradesmen's	788,204	769,830	129,846	129,827
Consolidation	927,503	929,520	112,484	111,413
City	970,062	1,046,580	133,258	141,666
Commonwealth	618,319	636,740	76,556	76,545
Corn Exchange	800,000	803,000	100,000	113,000
Union	774,000	798,000	69,000	69,000
Total	35,015,676	34,871,530	5,515,044	5,449,027

Banks.	Deposits. Sept. 15.	Deposits. Sept. 22.	Circulation. Sept. 15.	Circulation. Sept. 22.
Philadelphia	$2,742,000	$2,712,000	$376,000	$371,000
North America	2,682,744	2,513,840	559,135	545,247
Farmers & Mech	4,690,132	4,621,420	177,895	172,730
Commercial	1,233,000	1,137,000	387,000	371,000
Mechanics'	1,342,000	1,279,000	374,425	396,736
N. Liberties	1,478,000	1,526,000	124,000	126,000
Southwark	1,119,767	1,088,299	58,490	56,890
Kensington	988,766	939,021	315,950	313,850
Penn Township	886,720	893,006	205,592	199,776
Western	1,684,174	1,691,492	188,675	188,990
Man. & Mech	878,425	875,889	372,310	402,113
Commerce	633,214	648,974	79,750	75,410
Girard	1,599,896	1,454,824	414,850	389,112
Tradesmen's	651,395	631,189	175,498	179,360
Consolidation	429,128	434,815	326,408	317,564
City	562,244	526,765	271,484	281,117
Commonwealth	297,558	281,707	283,125	288,655
Corn Exchange	528,000	572,000	213,000	222,000
Union	353,000	367,000	274,000	277,000
Total	24,780,163	24,194,214	5,177,587	5,174,550

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Sept. 15.	Sept. 22.	
Capital Stock	$11,716,755	$11,713,615	
Loans	35,015,676	34,871,535	Dec. 144,141
Specie	5,505,044	5,449,027	Dec. 66,017
Due fm other Bks.	5,104,687	5,212,073	Inc. 107,386
Due to other Bks.	7,420,242	7,702,439	Inc. 282,197
Deposits	24,780,163	24,194,214	Dec. 585,949
Circulation	5,177,567	5,174,550	Dec. 3,031

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 109 bbls. Ashes, 11,214 bbls. Flour, 200 bags Corn Meal, 222,275 bushels Wheat, 120,536 bushels Corn, 16,887 bushels Oats, 2,344 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,151 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of only small lots at $6 87½ for Pots, and $7 37½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

CANDLES—Have been in fair request at uniform quotations.

CHEMICALS—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at unchanged figures.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 150 bags Maracaibo at 22½c.; and 547 bags Rio at 22c. ℘ ℔., 4 months' credit. The market closes firmly, and we now quote; Java, at 26½c.@27c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 21½c.@23½c.; Rio, at 21c.@23c.; and St. Domingo at 21c.@21½c., ℘ ℔., usual terms.

COPPER—The high prices asked for Ingot check transactions. Other kinds are quiet and without improvement.

COTTON—Has been more active, and has advanced to 54c.@55c., closing at 55c. for Middling, ℘ ℔.; with sales of 1,800 bales.

DRY GOODS—An unusually extensive auction sale of Dress Goods took place to-day, and resulted very satisfactorily, as the bulk of the catalogue found buyers at remunerative prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request to-day, both for shipment and home use, and prices of desirable lots have exhibited more firmness. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 16,700 bbls., [illegible] at $5 10@$5 30; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 05@$5 20; [illegible] Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 40@$6 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10	@	$5 30
Extra State	5 35	@	5 65
Superfine Western	5 05	@	5 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 40	@	6 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 80	@	5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@	6 60
Extra Genesee	5 65	@	7 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@	6 90

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at rising rates; sales 1,250 bbls., at $5 60@$6 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 10@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request and is buoyant. Sales 750 bbls. extra, at $5 45@$6 75 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine ℘ bbl.; also $17 25 for the latter in puncheons.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in moderate demand at buoyant prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite actively sought after by export buyers, and at an advance of 1c.@2c. per bushel, on really sound lots, the supply of which is moderate. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 258,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 43@$1 48; White Western, $1 33@$1 45; Amber Western, at $1 28@$1 30; Red Western (Winter) at $1 23@$1 27½; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 18@$1 20; Milwaukee Club, at $1 11@$1 18; Chicago Spring, at $1 06@$1 16, and White Genesee, at $1 47; new Red Delaware, at $1 36, and Red Virginia, (a prize lot) at $1 26, ℘ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, and is advancing. There is very little Prime offering. Sales since our last, 146,000 bushels, at 59c.@61c., chiefly at 60c., for shipping Mixed Western; 54c.@58½c. for Eastern do.; 42c.@53c. for unsound do., ℘ bushel. Rye is salable and steady, at 65c.@83c., according to quality. Sales 2,700 bushels prime old State Barley, at 97½c., and 3,600 bushels Barley Malt, at $1 10@$1 10 ℘ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 54c.@60c.; Western, at 50c.@60c.; and State at 55c.@61c. ℘ bushel.

The business in this line, during the past two weeks, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "In the fortnight's interval since my last circular, the tone of the trade in Breadstuffs generally has not materially changed. The latest English advices show large receipts from here, and prices were lower for the moment, but the fact of large supplies being wanted throughout the season is still uncontradicted. Present appearances indicate that France will not, this season, require imports of cereals, but the opening of the ports of Portugal has already given some activity to the trade. In our own market the transactions in Flour have not been extensive. The difficulty of procuring the lower shipping grades of sound condition, checks many transactions, and causes a large range of prices, the better grades are firmly held at an advance, and the receipts are light. The closing rates were rather in favor of the seller. WHEAT has been in good demand for millers and shippers. The late decline in freights to England has strengthened that trade, and served to execute many orders. The sales for remittances (to save exchange) have fallen off, the appearance of the English market not being as favorable as formerly. Prices have been irregular, changing from day to day with the rates of freight, and at the close are several cents lower on the fortnight. At yesterday's exchange with free receipts and firmness in freights the trade was steady, but not active. Throughout the Western States holders of that in sound condition, in view of the shortness of the season and advancing rates of transportation on Lakes, Canal, and Railroads, are very firm in price, and present appearances do not indicate much, if any, lower rates this Fall. The export clearances for the fortnight from this port to Great Britain and Ireland consist of 72,655 bbls. Flour, 1,798,596 bush. Wheat, 208,122 bush. Corn. To France: 493 bbls. Flour, 19,613 bush. Wheat. To Portugal: 55,451 bush. Wheat. To the Continent: 1,954 bbls. Flour, 9,982 bush. Wheat, 24,422 bush. Rye."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1862:

From	To Date.	Flour, Barrels.	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.
New-York	Sept. 19, 1862	97,732	2,270,689	290,986
New-Orleans	Sept. 4, 1862	—	—	—
Philadelphia	Sept. 11, 1862	120	26,092	—
Baltimore	Sept. 11, 1862	1,250	61,917	—
Boston	Sept. 12, 1862	1,180	—	—
Other Ports	Sept. 9, 1862	—	—	—
Total		100,282	2,358,698	290,986
To about same period, 1861		27,854	450,324	954,155
To about same period, 1860		136,331	1,402,155	160,424
To about same period, 1859		8,908	2,900	—

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn.	Bu. Rye.
F'm N.Y., to Sept. 19, 1862	2,447	85,046	—	24,429
F'm other Ports to latest dates	—	—	—	—

HAY—North River Bale is in good supply and demand, at 60c.@75c., for shipment and local use, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in fair request at 14c.@18c. for new, and 13c.@16c. for last year's crop, ℘ ℔.

IRON—A very moderate demand prevails for all kinds, at former quotations.

LEAD—Has been less freely sought after, at uniform rates.

LEATHER—Sole has been in limited request at previous figures.

MOLASSES—Transactions, to-day, have been unimportant; prices have not varied.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in request at full rates. Spirits Turpentine is held at $2 30 ℘ gallon, but is inactive.

OILS—The demand has been good for Fish Oils, and Petroleum, and moderate for other descriptions, at our revised quotations: Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Whale at 65c.@67c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 60; do. Spring do. at $1 55; Bleeched Winter Whale at 75c.; do. Spring do. at 73c.; Olive at $1 35@$1 40; Linseed at 85c.@87c.; No. 1 Lard at 75c.@82½c.; City Red at 51c.@55c.; Crude Petroleum at 15c.@17c., and Refined Petroleum at 28c.@35c. ℘ gallon.

New-Bedford Market, Week Ending Sept. 22.—Sperm—We notice an advance in Sperm Oil, and the sales, which have been limited, are confined to the trade. We quote: 90 bbls., at $1 36½; 120 bbls., at $1 37; and 250 bbls., at $1 40 ℘ gallon. There is some inquiry for export, but the views of purchasers are below those of holders. *Whale*—Has also advanced, and the remarks used in regard to Sperm may also be applied to Whale Oil. The transactions for the week include sales of 1,990 bbls. in parcels, all for manufacturing. We quote: 340 bbls., at 65c.; 650 bbls., at 66c.; and 1,000 bbls., at 67c. ℘ gallon. *Whalebone*—The sales since our last are 9,000 ℔s. Arctic, at about 85c. The stock of Whalebone in the hands of importers and speculators is very light, not exceeding 20,000 ℔s. in the country.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Spm.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 22, 1862	43,640	93,188	646,150
Same time last year	54,346	120,189	860,200

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—Business has been less active in Providence. Week's sales 28,000 pieces, including 6,000 pieces, 64x64, 12c., six months; 17,000 pieces, 64x64, 11½c., net cash; 5,000 pieces, 64x64, 11¾c., net cash, ℘ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, at $11 62½@$11 75 for Mess, and $10 12½@$10 25 for Prime, ℘ bbl.; sales, 950 bbls. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 6½c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon continues unchanged. Lard is salable and firm; sales 900 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 9c.@9¾c. ℘ ℔. Beef rules quiet, at former prices; sales 200 bbls., at $14 50@$15 for Extra Mess, and $13@$13 75 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ℘ bbl. Butter is active and buoyant, at 12c.@16c. for poor to very choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for common to choice State, ℘ ℔. Cheese sells freely, at 7c.@9½c. ℘ ℔.

RICE.—Sales to-day embraced 750 bags East India, at $6 50@$6 75, free, and $5@$5 50, in bond, per 100 ℔s.

SALT.—A moderate business has been transacted to-day in the principal kinds, at essentially unaltered rates.

SKINS—Have been in limited request; prices have favored buyers.

SPICES.—The market has been quiet since our last; prices exhibit no important alteration.

SUGARS—The demand for Raw has been fair to-day, and prices have been quite firm and buoyant. Sales, 1,050 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 8¾c.@11½c.; and 475 boxes Havana, at 9c.@11c. per ℔. A good inquiry prevails for Refined. The Messrs. STUART now quote: Best quality Loaf, 12½c.; best quality Crushed, 12¾c.; Granulated 12½c.; Ground 12½c.; White A, 11½c.; Yellow C, 10½c., cash, ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 70,000 lbs., at 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Are attracting more attention at uniform quotations.

TIN—The market has been inactive, yet quoted steady.

TOBACCO—The demand has been quite active for Kentucky, the sales of which, since our last, have been 1,750 hhds., at prices ranging from 12½c.@24c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 650 bbls. chiefly at 32½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A fair business has been transacted to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, at 3s. 3d@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12½d.; Corn, 11½d.@12d. ℘ bushel. Beef, 7s.@7s. 6d. ℘ tce.; Pork, 4s. 6d@5s. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 35s.@37s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ℘ bush.; Pork, 6s. ℘ bbl. Beef, 7s.@8s. ℘ tce.; Bacon and Lard 42s. 6d.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 50s. ℘ ton. For Cork and orders, a bark with Wheat on private terms. For London—Flour at 3s. 10½d.@4s. ℘ bbl.; Grain at 13d.@14d. ℘ bush.; Pork, 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 8s. ℘ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 50s.@55s.; Bacon and Lard, 45s.; Tallow, 40s.@42s. 6d. ℘ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 13
[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]	Sept. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. [illegible]
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. [illegible]
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 27
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at......5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at......5 A. M., and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 18 Warren-place, (Charles-st.,) fourth door from Waverley-place, until first of May next. Rent $600 per annum. Part of the furniture will be sold at a low valuation. Inquire on the premises and of W. H. GRENELLE, No. 4 Broad-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL SMALL HOUSES, AT LOW rents—from $250 to $400 per year. Also, storage stores and basements in the upper part of Broadway. Apply to JOHN ROGERS.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A private family, No. 41 East 28th-st.; 13 rooms, with all the improvements, and in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Light rooms and 1,000-horse power. SAM'L LEGGETT, Sup't.

STEAM POWER.—LARGE ROOM, WELL lighted, with or without steam power; rent very low. Inquire on the premises, Nos. 401, 403 and 405 Cherry-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BEAUTIFUL RIVER VIEW RESIDENCE TO LET.—Rent $125, from 1st October to 1st April. Accessible by railway, in one hour and a quarter, from Chambers-st. It is a most delightful and healthy location, in the centre of the village of Tarrytown, commanding a most beautiful view of the Hudson River. The house is commodious, two stories, attic and basement, with outhouses attached. The grounds are a beautiful lawn, of about a quarter of an acre, with fruit trees, &c. On the premises is a cistern, waste-pipe, and a never-failing well of the purest water. Carpets, fitting the various floors, will be sold cheap. Apply, on the premises, to Mrs. J. L. PURDY, Washington-st., Tarrytown, or at No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York City.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—About half an hour's ride from the City by rail—a dozen railway and steamboat communications daily; three acres, beautifully situated and laid out; large and splendid double house, replete with every convenience; six massive columns in front; gas lights in street and house; carriage-house, etc. Will be sold for half its value, mostly on credit, or exchanged for City or Brooklyn property. Also, horses, carriages, and furniture can be had if desired. This is a rare opportunity to unite health, convenience, and freedom from taxation. Apply to or address C. H. STEWART, Esq., No. 5 New-st.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William Swan—situated on the Newtown plank-road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a double, two story frame house, barn and other outbuildings; Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO rent at Greenwich, Conn., near dépôt; handsomely furnished throughout; grounds beautifully ornamented; splendid water and landscape view; horses, carriages, fine cow, poultry, &c., with vegetables of all kinds, will be rented low to a responsible, careful tenant, for eight months. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 152 West 21st-st., from 8 to 10, and 1 to 3 o'clock.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A FURNISHED HOUSE; WELL furnished and genteelly located; the rent must be very moderate. Address, with particulars, (agents need not answer this advertisement,) Box No. 21 New-Rochelle Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS, three-story, high-stoop house, between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 40th sts. Address J. E., No. 6 College-place.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 15th and 30th sts. and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE between 14th and 34th sts., west side, for a gentleman and wife; rent not over $90 per month; from Oct. 1 to May 1. Address A. L. H., Box No. 4,927 Post-office.

WANTED—DESK ROOM IN A LAWYER'S office, with access to a good law library. Address LAW STUDENT, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—EITHER FURNISHED OR unfurnished, between 4th and 15th sts., 3d and 4th avs. Address O. C., International Hotel.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

The splendid three-story brick house, with piazza in front, situate No. 362 Gold-st., between Fulton-av. and Willoughby-st., is offered for sale at a bargain. Lot, 28 feet by 100; house has modern improvements, and has been thoroughly painted, and put in complete order; neighborhood unexceptionable, and possession given immediately; price, $4,600. The adjoining lot can be purchased for $1,900. Parties seeking investment will do well to examine these premises before purchasing elsewhere. No brokers need apply. Can be seen between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET VERY LOW—A four-story, basement and under-cellar brick house, 21x47; lot 100 feet, situate in 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Possession can be had at once. Rent $650 per annum. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1,275 Broadway. N. B.—The same will be sold cheap.

FOR EXCHANGE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS modern house and five acres of land; plenty of shade and fruit; 35 minutes from 42d-st., and four minutes' walk from dépôt. Also, Western lands; first-class, and near railroad. Inquire of A. L. NORTHROP, No 15 Bond-st.

A GOOD BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, HOUSE and lot, also furniture, No. 97 East 31th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Can be seen any time during the day or evening. $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY, WITH A fine water front, for sale, or exchange for City property. Apply at No. 433 Pearl-st., near New-Chambers-st. Agents need not apply.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT RAHWAY, N. J.—Situated ¾ of a mile from the railroad dépôt, where trains start thirteen times daily for New-York; time, 1 hour; commutation, $65 yearly. The mansion house is 30 feet 6 inches by 38 feet 6 inches; dining-room 22 feet by 16 feet 6 inches; kitchen, wash-house, and ice-house adjoining, barn, carriage-house, stables, cow houses, &c. The farm contains 96 acres of first quality land, in a high state of cultivation; it also has a large apple orchard in full bearing; also, pears, plums, &c., all well laden with fruit; also, strawberry beds, currants, raspberries, blackberries and grapes, in cultivation in abundance; also, a large asparagus bed. For further particulars, inquire of EDMUND SPOTWELL, on the premises, or of JOHN DEGRAW, Jr., at Degraw's Hotel, at the dépôt.

$950—HALF DOWN.—FIFTY MILES ON Long Island, near a station, 11½ acres good land, new house, eight rooms, new barn, &c. Apply to THOMAS J. JACKSON, No. 440 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs, MANUFACTURED BY ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURing (for army work) and Family Machines—new—to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway.

FRIENDS OF VOLUNTEERS CAN SEE at our office daily reports of all deaths in hospitals in and around Washington. SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

SAFE WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SAFE. Address, for three days, Box No. 190 *Times* Office, with particulars.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOOD & CO.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.

Being the entire balance of stock of STATIONERS' HALL, NO. 180 BROADWAY.

To be sold at auction, on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, AT 10 O'CLOCK, on the premises, No. 180 Broadway, near John-st., comprising a large and well selected stock of staple and fancy stationery, blank books, letter, cap, note and flat papers, envelopes, letter and seal presses, fancy articles, &c., together with all the store fixtures, glass show cases, counters, office furniture, &c. The particular attention of stationers, banks, insurance companies, lawyers, &c., is called to this sale, as every lot will be sold, without any reserve, for cash. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE BY ROUX & CO., FRENCH BOOKS AND WORKS OF ART.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, without reserve, on THURSDAY, Sept. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st., an elegant assortment of household furniture, made by Roux & Co., consisting of parlor suites of rosewood, covered in three colored rich satin brocatel, curtains to match; rosewood etagere, card and centre tables, fancy chairs, bronzes, clocks and vases, Axminster carpets, &c.; also, a 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Lighte & Newton; do., by Buttikoffer; also, an elegant rosewood parlor organ, made by the celebrated Debain, of Paris, entirely new, tapestry, chairs, &c.; dining-room French black walnut, covered green reps, extension, a large Chinese punch-bowl, china and glass ware; bedrooms in rosewood, both carved and inlaid, armoir-à-glace, book-cases, French and English bound books, engravings, &c. The pictures in the gallery will be removed to our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., for sale, of which due notice will be given.

WM. M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the valuable farm of the late Joseph U. Valentine, deceased, situated at Matinecock, about 3 miles from the steamboat landing at Glen Cove, Long Island. It contains about fifty acres, eight of which are woodland, the balance being under a high state of cultivation, well watered, with a good dwelling and out-buildings, and a choice assortment of fruit trees. One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

The stock, farming utensils, furniture and other moveable property, will be sold at 10 o'clock A. M. of the same day. JOSHUA KIRK, Executor, Glen Cove, L. I.

EDWARD SINTENNICK, Auctioneer.

LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT HOUSEhold furniture, amounting to several thousand dollars.—By D. W. IVES & CO., THIS DAY, Sept. 24, and TO-MORROW, Sept. 25, on the premises No. 625 Broadway, a superb stock of chamber, parlor, dining-room, library, hall, &c., the furniture being the entire stock of a large manufacturer, and to be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder. Catalogues now ready. Purchasers are invited to inspect this stock, which includes some elegant articles of the richest finish, besides plain styles of furniture of the best manufacture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Ancient and modern oil-paintings, embracing the works of Collins, G. D. Brewerton, Merwin, Victor Adam, Valasquez, Albom, Bendelardi, Van Beest, Carelli, Rosa S. F. Perkins, Miloni, Fitz Lane of Boston, Meo, Gargullo, Simargeas, Balizze, and other artists of merit.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS, &c., at auction. RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., about 1,000 cases of choice goods, comprising all styles of men's, women's, misses' and children's wear, and adapted to City and country trade.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a very superior dark bay saddle-horse, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old, long black tail, sound and kind in every respect; is stylish, free, and fast; has trotted in 2:50, without training. Sold only for want of use.

ALDERNEY CATTLE AT AUCTION.—Seven head of Alderney cattle will be offered at public sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 25, at 1 o'clock, on the Fair Grounds of the Westchester Agricultural Society, at the farm of C. W. BATHGATE, Fordham.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED JEWELRY store, in an excellent location, and now doing a first-rate business; to a practical man, or one with a moderate capital, this is a rare opportunity; the repairing will twice pay all expenses; satisfactory reasons given for selling. No agent need answer this. Address C. B. A., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

$6,000.—A LOAN OF $6,000, AMPLY SECURED, will obtain an interest in the profits of a first-class well established business in this City, now yielding an annual income of several thousand dollars. The money is wanted to invest in an important article in Government use; principals only dealt with. Address S., Box No. 112 *Times* Office, New-York.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WANTED.—A PARTNER with the above amount is required in a manufacturing business, already established, to enlarge and extend the same; profits large. For further particulars, call at the factory, No. 163 West 27th-st., near 8th-av., first floor, between hours 10 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST FROM THE FARM OF Wm. A. Elliott, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, near Croton Lake, a chestnut sorrel MARE, 16 hands high, 7 years old, right hind leg white half way to gamble, scar on left hind leg. The above reward will be paid to the finder upon her delivery at my premises, or giving information where she may be found. Address WM. A. ELLIOTT, Bedford Station.

STOLEN.—WE DETAINED FROM A LAD A DIamond and emerald ring, supposed to be stolen. The owner can have it by proving property and paying for advertising. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st., New-York.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

PENSIONS $100.—BOUNTY AND PAY PROcured and collected for soldiers, sailors, and the relatives of such as are deceased, by NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, Attorneys, At their Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

For all business done after this date, charges will be as follows:

For collecting soldiers' and sailors' pay, less than $50 in amount, $1; when over $50 in amount, 2½ per cent. on the excess; for collecting arrears of pay and $100 bounty for relatives of deceased soldiers, 2½ per cent.; for procuring pensions, the Government fee, $5.

WE REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO
Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of New-York City.
Hon. Cornelius Van Vorst, Mayor of Jersey City.
Maj.-Gen. C. W. Sanford, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hall, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Brig.-Gen. Chas. B. Spicer, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Brig.-Gen. Chas. Yates, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Brig.-Gen. John Ewen, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Claflin, Mellen & Co., New-York.
Lathrop, Luddington & Co., New-York.
Isaac Seymour, President Bank of North America.
Chas. Jenkins, President East River Bank.
Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., New-York.
David Dudley Field, Esq., New-York.
James T. Brady, Esq., New-York.
CHARLES NETTLETON, Notary and Commissioner for all the States.
EDWARD GILBERT,
HENRY CAMP.

FOR $100 BOUNTY, PENSIONS, BACK Pay, Prize Money, &c. Apply to SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place.

N. B.—Send or call for our circular containing full instructions.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—UNDER an order from the President of the United States, a National system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the army and navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief, and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect, until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi, and the Western frontier, to observe their wants—to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of of the force employed in the service of the nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride.

The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burdens, reduce their incumbrances, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships, which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States.
Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., New-York.
Prof. A. D. BACHE, LL. D., Washington.
GEORGE W. CULLUM, U. S. A., Washington.
ALEXANDER E. SHIRAS, U. S. A., Washington.
ROBERT C. WOOD, M. D., U. S. A., Washington.
WILLIAM H. VAN BUREN, M. D., New-York.
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SAMUEL G. HOWE, M. D., Boston.
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ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., New-York.
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GEORGE T. STRONG, New-York.
HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Philadelphia.
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Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, Kentucky.
R. W. BURNETT, Cincinnati.
Hon. MARK SKINNER, Chicago.
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, New-York.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the Rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

MOSQUITO NETS of all sizes.
HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPIES.
PALMER'S PATENT CANOPIES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

359 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, basketts, &c., Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.

Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING, THURSDAY, Sept. 25—Nos. 473 Broadway, 27 East 14th-st., and 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Patterns of the Paris Fall fashions. Cloaks in great variety, new and elegant sleeves, waists, jackets, sacks, with new and beautiful patterns for misses and boys of all ages. Ladies please call and examine Mme. DEMOREST'S $5 rapid and efficient Running-Stitch Sewing Machine. Fall number of the *Mirror of Fashions* now ready.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

FASHIONABLE DRESS AND CLOAK-making, at the work-rooms of the undersigned; ladies also waited on at their residences, by the day or week. First-class references. Miss HILL, No. 46 28th-st., corner 6th-av.

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS. Splendid improvements, comprising elegant fashion plates, engravings, braid work embroidery, and three full-sized patterns now ready. Published 473 Broadway, and sold every where at 25 cents. Yearly $1, with a valuable premium. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

MILLINERY.

MATHILDE & CO.,
Successors to B. Lenz,
No. 1 BREVOORT-PLACE, (10th-st.,)
NEW-YORK,
Will open their importation of Paris Millinery for the Fall and Winter Seasons
On THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862.

1862.—MR. WM. SIMMONS HAVING REturned from Paris in the steamship *Etna*, will exhibit exclusive Fall Paris Modes in Ladies Bonnets, on Thursday and Friday, 25th and 26th September, at No. 637 Broadway. N. B.—These patterns cannot be obtained elsewhere in this City.

FALL MILLINERY—MRS. DAVIDSON, NO. 125 Bleecker-st., will open an unusually rich and elegant assortment of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery, on THURSDAY next, Sept. 25, No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

OPENING DAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 25, 1862—Mrs. J. W. DEMPSEY, No. 186 Bowery.—Fall styles of bonnets, ready for the inspection of the trade and the public.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ELIGIBLE BOARD FOR AN INvalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. No children or boarders. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—NO. 12 LAMARTINE-PLACE, 29TH-st., between 8th and 9th avs. One or two small families can be accommodated with front rooms on the 1st of October; terms moderate. Apply to A. SMITH, No. 90 Chambers-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 29th-st.

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FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—SINGLE gentlemen preferred, in a private family, where a quiet and respectable place is guaranteed, at No. 91 Third avenue, near Thirteenth-street.

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ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; references exchanged.

ASTOR-PLACE HOTEL,
Nos. 733, 735 and 737 Broadway.
WM. J. FISH, Proprietor.

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COUNTRY BOARD—FALL AND WINTER, AT the Birdsall House, Cornwall, within ten minutes walk of the steamboat landing; situate on the high ground at the foot of Newburgh Bay; commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson and surrounding mountains; rooms large and airy, and every convenience and comfort. Horses and carriages on hand at all hours. Address Birdsall House, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y. Reference—R. Bussell, Esq., office No. 6 Spring-st.; J. F. Malcolm, Esq., office No. 9 Chambers-st.; Charles June, Esq., office No. 157 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. B., Esopus, N. Y.

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JOHN K. HOPPER.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY SEPT. 24, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BELLINI'S OPERA LA SONNAMBULA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CONCERT AND FLORAL EXHIBITION.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

WALLACK'S—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

WINTER GARDEN—JULIET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—VIRGINIUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—CLAUDE MARCEL, Afternoon and Evening.

HIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—PANTOMIME OF THE SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. PETER PIPER PEPPER POPGR.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Up to a late hour last night, we had received no definite intelligence from Gen. McCLELLAN'S army.

Our Washington correspondent informs us that Leesburgh and vicinity are in possession of our forces, under command of a fighting General—meaning, probably, SIGEL.

A dispatch from Harrisburgh states that information has been received there which leads to the belief that the rebels have not entirely left the line of the Potomac, but that they are still in considerable force in the neighborhood of Williamsport, and that heavy skirmishing is still going on at that point, and on both sides of the river. Another dispatch from Harrisburgh asserts that the national army is rapidly crossing the Potomac at Williamsport; that Gen. KENLEY'S brigade is in the advance; that Gen. COUCH'S division crossed on Monday, and that Gen. FRANKLIN'S corps was to follow immediately, Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff being at Williamsport actively engaged in superintending the crossing. It is probable that the last-mentioned dispatch is the one most worthy of belief. We have no accounts of any rebel force near Williamsport since Saturday night, at which time Stuart's cavalry left suddenly for Virginia.

A dispatch is published in the Richmond papers of last Saturday, purporting to be from the rebel General McKEON, at Knoxville, Tenn, stating that the National forces had evacuated Cumberland Gap on Thursday night, the 18th inst., and that the rebels, under STEVENSON, were in pursuit. The Richmond papers are not satisfied with this intelligence, which they consider unfavorable, in view of the fact that previous representations had been made that the National forces were completely hemmed in. Gen. MORGAN, at last accounts, was still at the Gap, with not the remotest intention of evacuating it.

Our advices from Kentucky give us to understand that the rebel Gens. BRAGG and SMITH have divided their forces—the latter being deputed to hold Gen. BUELL in check, while BRAGG moves on Louisville, which he is reported to be approaching very rapidly.

The steamship *Arago* arrived at this port last night, from Port Royal, which place she left on the evening of the 20th inst. The event of most interest in the Department had been the arrival of Gen. MITCHEL. He immediately went to work with his usual energy, and made himself acquainted with all the details of his duties—visiting all the various posts, reviewing the soldiers, addressing them, and attaining at once a good understanding with them. These are indications that Gen. MITCHEL will not be content to remain inactive in his new sphere of duty, but will soon give the rebels cause to know of his presence. There was some trouble with the rebels at St. John's River, Fla. After the evacuation of Jacksonville by our forces, two small gunboats were stationed in the river to blockade the port. The rebels at last accounts had planted a battery of heavy guns in a position to annoy the blockaders, and some gunboats carrying heavier metal had been sent down to dislodge them. The result of the expedition was not known when the *Arago* left Port Royal. We are indebted to Purser GRAUTZKEIN, of the *Arago*, for favors.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has information that the rebels, under HINDMAN, are concentrating on the border, twenty miles from Granby, Newton County, and that they now number from 30,000 to 50,000, with daily accessions from Missouri. This force is concentrating there with the avowed purpose of invading Missouri, and laying waste the country to the extent of its ability. HINDMAN, some ten days ago in a speech to his men, declared that he should lead them no further than the Missouri line, and that there Gen. PRICE would command them. Gen. SCHOFIELD left St. Louis for the Southwest on Friday last, as is supposed, with the intention of leading a National force against the rebels.

Gen. WRIGHT has issued a special order to the Cincinnatians, relaxing, in a considerable degree the stringency of regulations before established. Instead of a daily drill of citizens after 4 o'clock P. M., there will be only a weekly drill, every Saturday, between 2 and 5 o'clock P. M.

Drafting is to take place in Philadelphia to-morrow.

GENERAL NEWS.

Two days' later advices from Europe have reached us by the steamship *Scotia*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool on the 13th, and Queenstown on the 14th inst. The *Index*, the London organ of the rebels, states that GEORGE M. SAWYER carried no communication whatever from the Confederate Government to its Commissioners in Europe. Serious disturbance had broken out at Prerau, in Moravia, owing to the stoppage of the cotton factories. The riots continued for three days, and were only put an end to by the arrival of a regiment of hussars. Thirty of the rioters were arrested. In England, attention was being generally attracted to jute as a substitute, in part, for cotton. A method is said to have been discovered by which it can be spun on cotton machinery. The price of jute, in consequence, had gone up 50 per cent. The Liverpool Cotton market was decidedly dull, and no advance had taken place. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and provisions active. Canada were quoted at 31@33s for money. American Stocks, in consequence of the news of POPE'S reverses before Washington, were flat. Nothing at all seems as yet settled with respect to the fate of GARIBALDI and his followers. The Turin Government is evidently greatly embarrassed. The King, it is said, desires an amnesty, and the latest advices represent that it is almost settled that there will be one.

Newbern papers represent that the campaign in North Carolina for Congressmen to represent the First and Second Districts at Washington is in active progress. Mr. CHARLES HENRY FOSTER, who has two or three times claimed an election to this position, and has as many times been rejected, is at work again doing his best to attain to Congressional honors and dignity.

The Eighteenth Annual Agricultural Fair of Westchester County opened yesterday at Bathgate Park, Fordham, with beautiful weather and evident general interest in its favor. The arrangements were not quite complete, but to-day will offer a brilliant scene of rural wealth. The Horse Exhibition is to be a leading feature of the Fair, and a trot, in which *Ethan Allen* and *Honest Allen*, and possibly the Bonner horses, will figure, is fixed for this afternoon. To-morrow the premiums will be awarded and an address be made by a noted speaker.

The Exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society opened last evening, and presented many novel features. The collection of fruit, plants and flowers was quite equal to any previous Fair of the Society. The public will have until Friday evening to view the exhibition—the receipts on the last night being for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Union soldiers.

The *New Ironsides* left Philadelphia for Fortress Monroe on Monday morning. She now has her masts and rigging in place.

The Trenton *Gazette* defends Gov. OLDEN from the charge of factiousness in delaying the departure of the nine month's regiments from New-Jersey. Delay in procuring equipments and arms, for which the authorities at Washington must be held responsible, is the reason that the regiments have been detained. New-Jersey has responded to the call for ten nine month's regiments by sending eleven regiments and two companies.

Judge CADWALADER, of Philadelphia, having rejected the claim of ROBERT W. SIMPSON to the prize steamer *Florida*, which was under argument at the close of the past week, an order was made, on Monday, both in respect to the *Florida* and the *Lodona*, previously condemned, to the effect that they be transferred to the Navy Department immediately upon the payment of $80,000 for the *Lodona*, and $40,000 for the *Florida*, the sums at which they were respectively appraised. It is presumed that the terms of the order will be complied with at once, and the steamers taken in a few days to the Navy-yard for repairs. The *Lodona* is a new iron vessel, having been built but about a year. She was captured in an attempt to run into the harbor of Savannah.

A General Court-Martial has been ordered to convene at St. Louis, on the 24th September (inst.,) for the trial of Maj. J. McKINSTRY. The following are the officers detailed for the Court: Brig.-Gen. W. S. Harney, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. L. P. Graham, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. P. St. George Cooke, U. S. A.; Col. C. A. Waite, First Infantry; Col. J. P. Taylor, Commissary-General of Subsistence; Col. H. K. Craig, Ordnance Department; Col. J. S. Simonson, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. J. D. Graham, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. T. L. Alexander, Fifth Infantry; Lieut.-Col. W. N. Grier, First Cavalry; Maj. J. Vodges, First Artillery; First Lieut. A. A. Hosmer, Fourteenth Massachusetts Volunteers and Aid-De-Camp, Judge-Advocate.

The St. Louis *Republican* makes the singular statement that a gentleman has arrived in that city from Washington, charged with the duty of inquiring into the manner in which accounts were passed upon by the Commission, composed of Messrs. HOLT, DAVIS and CAMPBELL—why some accounts were allowed without any change whatever, and others submitted to a rigorous investigation.

By order of Gen. KIRBY SMITH, Thursday, the 18th, was observed by the rebel troops at Lexington, Ky., as a day of thanksgiving.

The Washington *Star*, of Monday, says: "We learn with extreme regret that so poorly systematized has been the method of recording and preserving the records of prisoners paroled by our Generals, as that we have, up to this time, lost the advantage in making exchanges, even of those taken and paroled in North Carolina by Gen. BURNSIDE, and those taken and paroled by Gen. McCLELLAN early in the war, in Western Virginia, to say nothing of those which Gen. POPE certainly took and paroled after the battle of Corinth, which, though amounting to thousands, by no means reached the enormous figure of 32,000, at which they were at first reported. The rebel authorities keep their list accurately, and therefore reap all the legitimate advantages from so doing—getting their paroled prisoners instantly back into service by promptly announcing their exchange, while we lose the service of thousands whose exchange could be announced, if we had kept the necessary records to enable us to offset them. We state these facts as we hear them, without being able to say that we know them to be true, though having every reason to believe them so."

The Navy Department has received the flag of the famous ram *Arkansas*, not long since captured on the Mississippi River—a regular Confederate States flag. Also, a flag recently taken from rebels at Bayou Sara, Louisiana. The latter is an Irish Anti-Know Nothing flag, laid by and forgotten long ago. It is a silk flag, green ground, with the following inscription, viz.: "West Feliciana to the rescue. No fanaticism. No bigotry. No religious tests." The inscription is surrounded with the thirty-four stars of old.

The Stock market was disposed to rather lower prices at the early Board yesterday, but late in the afternoon closed firm. Gold rose to 118¾; Exchange, 129¾ ₩ cent.

A good inquiry prevailed for desirable lots of Flour, yesterday, at firmer rates. Wheat and Corn were in brisk request, and were quoted higher. Provisions were in fair demand, as were also Sugars, Coffee, Hay, Candles, Fish, Laths, Lumber, Tallow, Wool and Whisky. Kentucky Tobacco was actively sought after at buoyant prices, as were also Crude Fish Oils and Petroleum. Cotton was brisker and dearer. The Freight engagements were heavier, and rates favored shipowners. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes.

The Live Stock markets are again abundantly supplied with animals, though we have 1,550 beeves less than the overstocked market of last week. Butchers laid in heavily one week ago, and their present wants are so light that the diminished numbers are amply sufficient. A few choice stall-fed beeves were sold at 9c., but they were superior animals. Nice steers, such as first-class butchers choose, when they can get them, were scarce, and sold quicker at a trifling advance; but for the bulk of the cattle there was no advance, and several salesmen report the market worse on common stock. The cattle were unusually poor—worse than at any former market this season. Trade was dull, but the yards were finally cleared. Prices ranged from 5c. to 9c., the average being 7¼c.....Veal calves are rather scarce, but with beef so cheap, prices cannot be advanced....Sheep are selling quickly at a light advance. Good lots are worth 4¼c.@4¾c. ₩ pound, weighed alive....Live hogs, if heavy and fat, find customers as soon as they leave the cars, at ¼c. advance, or 4¼c.@4¾c. Poor hogs are selling slowly.

HOW WE FIGHT OUR ARMIES.—In the Richmond *Whig*, of Sept. 20, just received, we find an interesting account of JACKSON'S advance to attack POPE, at the end of August. The account is given in a letter from a young officer of Gen. A. P. HILL'S division, which, with the division of EWELL and the old division of JACKSON himself, composed the *corps d'armée* of the latter officer, and made a total of probably 30,000 men. It appears from this account that after throwing POPE off his guard, by a feigned attack and retreat at Culpepper Springs, on the 22d August, JACKSON rejoined the main army of LEE and moved forward with that army, leading the advance, upon Bristow Station and Manassas Junction. On the march, EWELL'S Division, we are told, was engaged with a small force sent up by Pope from Warrenton, on the supposition that the advancing Confederate army was a "cavalry party!" At Manassas Junction the First New-Jersey Brigade was thrown upon the whole force of JACKSON'S army, we are informed, under the same delusion, and actually "sent in a flag demanding the surrender" of the tremendous enemy into whose power they had thus unwittingly fallen! It was there and then that the gallant Brig.-Gen. TAYLOR met his death.

These revelations are valuable if not agreeable. Throughout this whole war, how often have we had the same story reported of defective reconnoissances, of careless scouting, of regiments marched upon brigades and brigades upon divisions. But it seems to have been reserved for Gen. POPE to march, if this story be true, a brigade upon a *corps d'armée!*

The Military Position.

It is one consequence of the conditions under which our great civil war is waged, that the people of the loyal States are constantly tempted into forgetting that the questions at issue between the rebels and themselves must and can be settled only in the field. This is the case to-day, whatever may have been the aspects of the matter a year ago. The fortune of actual war is, or ought to be, the supremely engrossing subject of our national attention and anxiety. Had it been so, perhaps, from the first, we might have a briefer catalogue of mistakes and disasters to look back upon now. That it shall be so for the future should be the earnest determination of every thoughtful patriot. We must shake off the habit of contemplating the successive battles of the war as so many tremendous spasms, to be succeeded by lulls of reflection and hypothesis. The real position and progress of our arms is the really vital question of every day. When we are not gaining, we may be sure that we are, if not actually losing, in danger of losing ground; for our enemies are desperate, active, numerous, and unresting.

What, then, is the state of things on the Potomac to-day? Are the rebel armies of LEE and JACKSON really retreating through Virginia before our victorious pursuit, or are they fortifying themselves on a line of occupation, and do they mean to hold the Valley of the Shenandoah against us? This is a question to which it is difficult to give a positive reply, for the details are denied to us, and our information from the seat of war is largely made up of suppositions, theories, and rumors. Had our army been able to cross the Potomac upon the heels of the rebel retreat, or had a sufficient force been sent up the south bank of the river to cut off that retreat, we should not be asking the question at all. But that our army was not in a condition to do these things, our respect for our commanders in the field requires us to believe, and that it was not in a condition thus to reap the immediate profits of the victory of Antietam, seems to us a fair reason for querying whether, after all, the rebels may not intend to hold their new positions, and compel a fresh and formidable engagement upon the Virginian side of the river. The facts of the present position, as nearly as we can eliminate them from the chaos of assertions and contradictions in which we have been wallowing for the last few days, seem to be briefly, that the rebel armies actually occupy, in great force, the Valley of the Shenandoah, and that no serious advance has been made upon our part to cut off their communications by Thoroughfare Gap and the Manassas Gap Railway with Richmond.

This has been the posture of affairs, we judge, for the week which will to-day elapse since the battle of Antietam was fought and won. Now, if the rebels really fell back into Virginia with the object of retreating upon Richmond, have they not had abundant time in which to secure that object? If, on the other hand, their plans, formed upon finding that the National army did not or could not follow them up closely in Virginia, and upon learning that Gen. BRAGG had given BUELL the slip in Kentucky, and was pressing us back upon the Western Ohio boundary of that State, should involve the fortified occupation of the Valley and the Blue Ridge, are the circumstances in which they will there find themselves so absolutely disastrous as we could desire? The Shenandoah Valley has not been exhausted by the war to anything like the extent of the desolation which reigns throughout Tide-water Virginia. It is believed, indeed, that in that Valley a considerable force might find support and sustenance throughout the Fall and Winter, so far as cereal food is concerned. On leaving Harper's Ferry the other day at their leisure, the rebels must have carried off stores of all kinds enough to compensate them for the losses incurred at Antietam; and we know that their occupation of Kentucky has already supplied them with abundance of the finest meat grown in the country, which has been sent forward to the East through Tennessee in quantities for weeks past.

Observe here the importance of remembering that the war we are waging extends over a vast extent of country, and involves operations carried on at a great distance one from another, of which the particular success is yet absolutely necessary to the general triumph. Had we fought in Kentucky as we have fought in Maryland—had the advance of BRAGG been checked like the advance of LEE, there could be no room to-day for anticipating even the possibility of a state of things on the Potomac in which our army may be chained at a disadvantage in a position from which it will require military genius of a very high order to rescue it for offensive and successful action. We do not assert that it has been so chained, for the facts before us do not warrant the assertion. But that they do suggest the doubt is not to be denied; and we do most earnestly trust that the Government may be soon able to vouchsafe to the public information on this head which will satisfy us that we are really in movement, and not drifting on to another of those dead locks which have been the paralysis of so many of the Nation's most heroic efforts.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—Our Paris correspondent, this morning, makes some grave statements in reference to the Franco-Mexican question. The French army in Mexico, it is reported, is to be carried up to 80,000 men, and is to remain in that country, and an immense amount of provisions have been bought up for the Expedition. The Engineer who has been sent out, is not going to locate a road from Vera Cruz to the Capital, "*till after he has located a road across the Isthmus, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific*—a road intended to counteract the Pacific Railroad of the Americans." Everything indicates a grand scheme of conquest and occupation in the New World by the French troops. NAPOLEON'S schemes look to nothing less than a colonial empire in Mexico, whose revenues shall be derived from the rich silver and gold mines of that country, now and for a long time rendered almost entirely worthless by the political disorders that have prevailed. It is well for us to keep an eye on these things. They are intimately related to the purposes which the French and other European Governments entertain with reference to the breaking up of this Republic, and the establishment in its stead of a series of petty and rival Governments. Our unity and consolidation would be the destruction of all their selfish schemes on this continent.

Garibaldi on Trial.

The name and fame of GARIBALDI belong not to Italy alone, but to freedom and the world. His long life of devotion to his country has passed into the treasury of historical inspiration; his marvelous victories have already become a legend of liberty; his very mistakes and extravagancies, like the mistakes and extravagancies of every noble nature in its pursuit of noble ends, will transmit a golden warning and instruction of their own to future times. It should be matter for satisfaction, then, to all thinking men, that the Italian Government has decided to bring the hero of Sicily, now become the victim of Aspromonte, to a trial before the highest Court of Italian justice, the Italian people in Parliament assembled. The nature and extent of the fault which has been committed by the successful liberator of Naples and the Alps, in his unsuccessful attempt at the liberation of Rome, can only be fairly and adequately recorded in the result of such a trial before such a tribunal. Only in this way, too, can the Government of VICTOR EMANUEL do justice to itself and its own motives at the bar of history. For it is the most remarkable feature of this most remarkable case, that the accusing Government is itself upon trial at the same time with the accused rebel. The duty imposed upon VICTOR EMANUEL and his Ministry by the expedition against Rome, was a duty which needs to be gravely vindicated and established. It needs to be shown past all cavil, and with supreme solemnity, that the King, whose crown was set firmly upon his head by the right hand of the man who is to-day his prisoner, could only prove himself worthy to wear that crown by striking down that prisoner's arm when it was once more raised to fix the final cross of Capitoline splendor upon the diadem. A painful and terrible thing it was to do; and although the conscience of the civilized world has already justified the King of Italy in doing it, the future peace of Italy, not less than the royal record itself, demands that the justification should be made full, formal and explicit.

To dismiss GARIBALDI into exile with an amnesty as the mistaken tool of plotters like MAZZINI, would have been a gross injustice both to himself and to his King. Italy needs to have it set forth in the eye of day that the era of conspirators and intriguers for her has closed. She needs to know herself and to make the whole world know, that the kingdom of VICTOR EMANUEL is a realm and not a cabal—that the Constitutional Monarchy around which all her hopes have finally gathered, is a government of light and of law, strong enough to make itself respected and obeyed even by its friends, and moving onward to accomplish its final victory over its foes in all the force which springs from order, from honesty and from unity of counsel. GARIBALDI, suffered to slip away beyond the seas without a trial, would remain a prey to the misrepresentations of his worst enemies; and his disastrous expedition would be interpreted by them as a broken plot of the Italian Government, over which that Government had been only too happy to draw a veil of swift oblivion. GARIBALDI, proved before the country to have done violence to its constituted authorities, and to have risked its permanent glory and peace upon a mistaken attempt at achieving for King VICTOR the great work which King VICTOR himself and his Government alone can more honorably and successfully accomplish, will contribute, not in the way in which he had hoped and intended to do it, but in a more durable and valuable way to the object nearest his own warm heart—the elevation of the Italian race, and the consolidation of the Italian nationality.

In these, its larger historical aspects and issues, the approaching trial of GARIBALDI will be one of the most important and interesting events of these days of ours, as fruitful of events as they are barren of heroes. But there are other points of secondary concern involved in this singular judicial spectacle, upon which the detailed official reports of GARIBALDI'S defeat and capture compel us to fix a moment's attention.

The story comes to us now, told by the gallant Royal Officer, Colonel the Marquis PALLAVICINO, who won the sad victory of Aspromonte, and also by the members of GARIBALDI'S own Staff, and we cannot refuse to see that the judges of GARIBALDI will be called upon to pass with some seriousness upon the mode as well as the motives of his capture. Col. PALLAVICINO'S own account commands confidence by its manly simplicity of tone, as well as by the genuine sympathy which he exhibits for the hero whom it was his duty to overthrow; and it may be taken, we think, for granted, that GARIBALDI never wished or attempted to make his arrest a matter of bloodshed on Italian soil and by Italian hands. The fighting that was done appears to have been provoked by the Royal officers acting under strict orders, and resisted by a handful only of GARIBALDI'S men, who distinctly disobeyed their General's instructions. This the Staff of GARIBALDI assert, and the report of Colonel Pallavicino does not essentially contradict the assertion. Might not therefore the cruel scandal of actual hostilities have been avoided? This is a question which the Italian Parliament will be expected seriously to investigate, the more particularly that the report of the Garibaldian officers represents the conduct of General CIALDINI, PALLAVICINO'S superior officer, after the surrender, in a light which, if it be the true one, will secure for that personage the very general contempt and execration of mankind.

NEGRO CAPTIVES.—The Richmond *Whig* of Saturday states that among the captures made by the Confederates at Harper's Ferry on Monday of last week were *two thousand negroes*. Of course, these negroes were not paroled like our soldiers, but were driven South to be put to use, most likely, in the rebel army, or at some civil or military work in aid of the rebellion, or, perhaps, to be sold into Slavery. We have no doubt they will be subjected to the most atrocious treatment by their Southern captors. Many of them were undoubtedly freemen by birth; many had earned their freedom by services to our cause and our army; and all of them were under the guardianship and protection of the Government. Most of them were employed in various army work at Harper's Ferry, under the act of last session of Congress, authorizing the employment of negroes as military laborers. We suppose that Government will do nothing about these unfortunate persons, who had placed themselves under its care, though, by all the laws of war, of national honor, and of humanity, it is as much bound to see to their just treatment as to that of any other of its agents.

Three or four times, of late, the rebels have taken numbers of the black military laborers with our army. They took a considerable number on the Peninsula; they took a large body who were sent out grave-digging near Bull Run, after POPE'S late engagements; and now, at Harper's Ferry, they made the best haul of all. The rebels, of course, could not be induced to treat negroes as prisoners of war; but our Government, having become responsible for their freedom and safety, should either put them where they will be safe from the rebel grasp, and the horrors of Slavery, or should try by negotiation to save them from the latter doom and mitigate their misfortunes. It would be better, of course, if it would make haste to put down the rebellion, by which these and all other minor questions would be solved.

GEN. MITCHEL IN HIS NEW FIELD.—Gen. MITCHEL has arrived at his new quarters in the "Department of the South." Immediately on his arrival he went to work, made himself familiar with all the details of affairs, made a personal inspection of each camp, reviewed the different bodies of troops, and made a speech to every regiment. The discourse he delivered inside of Fort Pulaski to the Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers is published in the Port Royal *New South*. It is full of enthusiasm and promise of action. Of himself, he spoke, and said:

"I am very restless. I don't know how to be still. If you were to confine me within a fortress, or upon one of these islands, I should feel as though I were in a penitentiary. I don't know what the object of the Government was in sending me here; but it is the duty of a good soldier to obey orders. My instructions permit me to do pretty much as I please; and I shall endeavor to do the best I can. I assure you of this—that I will omit no opportunity of giving you active employment. You shall have no time for sighing and lamenting over your inactivity, if we can find anything to do. Be assured that if I can use you, no opportunity will escape for active duty, if you are ready for the field."

To all of which the soldiers responded with shouts of joy that they were "ready." Now, we hope that Gen. MITCHEL will speedily make these words good. There is plenty of work to be done in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Gen. MITCHEL has a large, fine body of troops, not enough, perhaps, to reduce all these States to obedience at once—though we think he might some morning take military possession of the last-mentioned one. The weather down there is now getting mild and healthy, and the soldiers are utterly wearied out with the inaction they have so long suffered under SHERMAN and HUNTER. We hope Gen. MITCHEL will not shut himself up long in these "penitentiary" islands, but that he will soon set up his headquarters in Charleston or Savannah.

THE REBELS PREPARING TO OPERATE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—From an advertisement of the rebel Ordnance Department, in the Richmond *Whig*, we learn that "all preparations for Major-Gen. FLOYD'S army are being concentrated at *Lynchburgh*." It would seem from this that FLOYD is making extensive preparations for work in Western Virginia, where the campaign has already opened on the Gauley and Kanawha Rivers, with considerable successes on the rebel side. We have hardly any troops in that great section of Virginia now to resist the advance of FLOYD'S ten thousand "irregulars," and it would not be astonishing if he were shortly to make his way across the mountains, take advantage of its unprotected condition, and capture and hold it as KIRBY SMITH has captured and held Kentucky. There is only one way by which Western Virginia can be permanently held, other than by maintaining a large army there, and that is by the capture of East Tennessee. If we held Knoxville and Abingdon, on the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, there would be no further trouble with Western Virginia, and FLOYD'S occupation would be gone. In its bearings upon the rebellion and the rebel armies in the East and in the West, the occupation of East Tennessee is the most important movement it is possible to make. But we are getting up expeditions to go into Texas, into the Indian Territory, and everywhere in rebeldom but there.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—Delegates have arrived at Syracuse in great numbers, and the Republican State Convention there to-day promises to be one of the fullest and ablest known in our political history.

Speculations as to the probable nominees for the chief offices of the State are idle. The close contest of more prominent aspirants may lead to the selection of candidates on grounds of compromise that the public are

DE GASPARIN DEAD.—The Count DE GASPARIN, whose death in France is announced, is *not* the distinguished defender of our Republic and of free institutions before Europe—with whom yesterday's opposing papers confounded him. It is ADRIEN-ETIENNE-PIERRE, Comte DE GASPARIN, an old man, eighty years of age, who formerly figured somewhat in French politics, and wrote various works on agricultural, rural, veterinary and cognate matters. If the Count DE GASPARIN, whose name is so widely known and honored throughout this country, lives as long as his family namesake who has just died, he has more than a quarter of a century of activity and usefulness before him.

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

Growing Gravity of the Mexican Question.

A FRENCH SCHEME OF CONQUEST.

An Army of Eighty Thousand Men to be Sent Out.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 12, 1862.

If the reports which come to me from the newspaper offices be true, the Mexican question is assuming a gravity which requires all the attention of the Government of the United States. The Mexican army is to be carried to 80,000 men, instead of 30,000, and this army, for which the provision contracts have already been made, is to remain in that country. The Engineer who has been sent out with an Etat-Major, and material, is not going to locate a road from Vera Cruz to the capital till after he has located a road across the Isthmus, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific—a road intended to counteract the Pacific Railroad of the Americans. The gravity of these facts, if they prove to be true, will not escape the mind of any one. I am told that until the last meeting of the Cabinet not more than 50,000 men were deemed necessary to carry out these projects, but that at that meeting a further number of at least 30,000 men were decided upon. The papers, indeed, have just been inadvertently, no doubt, publishing a notice of the immense amount of provisions which have been bought for the Mexican Expedition, and among other items noticed was one of 700,000 kilogrammes of biscuit, which tells a story of itself. All this grand scheme of conquest and occupation in the New World, I am told, is based on the idea of offering a barrier to the extension of the Anglo-Saxon race to the South and over the region which now belongs to the Latin races. It seems impossible that a man of NAPOLEON'S practical turn of mind could nurse such a utopia in his breast, and actually attempt to carry it out in the face of a certainty of a war with the United States; but I am assured nevertheless of its truth, and am obliged to admit that all the evidence corroborates its truthfulness.

We hear less of mediation and intervention now in the United States, and the French Press seems to treat the National army better, for its retreat toward Washington, than does the English Press. But the fact is, the Press of London is more violent than that of Richmond and Charleston, and we find it much easier to discuss the questions at issue with an American than with an English Secessionist; for the violence that is based on ignorance is much more offensive than that based on the arguments used generally by the American Secessionists.

Most of the French papers have published the correspondence between Gen. BUTLER and the French Consul at New-Orleans, about the delivery of private arms. The *Constitutionnel* is so devoted to the interests of the South, that it did not dare to publish it, and so it adopted the plan of publishing the Consul's demand without giving the General's answer, only remarking that it did not appear to them that the answer merited publication. Such a course of polemics would be considered highly dishonorable in most countries, especially if the paper which followed such a line of conduct was the organ of one of the principal Ministers of a proud Government; we do not know what estimate is put upon it here.

A change has been made at the Ministry of the Interior which renders matters rather worse than better for the American cause. M. INHAUS has been replaced by the Count DE TREILHARD, a judge and lawyer, (who as Judge of Instruction made the preliminary examinations of ORSINI and his accomplices in the bomb affair of three years ago,) and the new chief of bureau, who assumes the title and the full functions of Director of the Press, is, I am told, frankly active in the cause of the Southern Confederacy. His opportunities for doing harm are wide and effective.

As regards the removal of M. INHAUS, the following are the details, as they are related to me verbally: A fortnight ago M. DE PERSIGNY called a meeting of all his chiefs of division in the Department of the Interior, and questioned them on the progress of affairs in their several divisions. When the Minister came to the Bureau of the Press he asked M. INHAUS what would be the influence of the Provincial Press in the coming elections for Deputies. To which the Director replied in substance—"Absolutely none!" This reply startled the Minister, and he asked his Chief of Bureau if he did not think such opposition papers as the *Journal du Havre*, the *Gironde*, of Bordeaux, and the *Progrès*, of Lyons, had the power of exercising a very considerable influence against the Government candidates. But the Chief had made an unhappy reply, and, whether he believed it or not, was obliged to adhere to it; and he thus gave the Minister so bad an opinion of his attention to the duties of his bureau that it was thought best to put some one in his place who would prove a little more active. The fact is that the Departmental Press, and especially the papers mentioned above, exert in their respective sections a very powerful influence, and the republicans are already counting on carrying at the election twenty instead of five electoral districts—the number they now possess.

A curious romance comes to me, verbally, from Rome, and which will appear in a day or two in a disguised form in the public Press. You will have noticed in the Paris papers a fierce discussion about a telegraphic dispatch, published on the 17th of August, by the *France*, the new paper of M. DE LAGUERRONNIERE, stating that on the 15th of August, the National *fête* day, M. DE LAVALETTE, the French Minister at Rome, had gone to the Pope and assured His Holiness, among other things, that the Emperor guaranteed to him the integrity of his temporal power—for an indefinite period understood. This dispatch immediately created great commotion at Paris; the other Ministerial papers denied its authenticity and M. DE LAGUERRONNIERE, who maintained its truthfulness and started the whole policy of his paper, which had just then been founded, upon

this dispatch, was even cited before the Police for spreading false news. But now comes the mystery, and the romantic part of the story. For some time M. De Lavalette was surprised to find that when he went to inform Cardinal Antonelli of the instructions he had received from his Government, he found that the Cardinal was already prepared at once with an answer, and that, in fine, he acted in every way as if he knew what M. De Lavalette had to say, before he opened his mouth. The Marquis finally came to the conclusion that he had a spy at his Embassy, and communicated with M. Thouvenel, at Paris, on the subject. What rendered the situation more embarrassing was, that but one person in the Embassy at Rome ever saw the dispatches received by the Ambassador from his Government at Paris, and that person was the principal Secretary, the Duke De ——. It was concerted between M. De Lavalette and M. Thouvenel that a false dispatch should be sent by the latter to M. De Lavalette; that this dispatch was to be placed so that the Secretary could see it; that other persons were to watch if he did read it, and then to follow him afterward. The result was, that the Secretary did read the dispatch; that he immediately started to the house of a lady whom he loves very tenderly, and who is a sister-in-law of Cardinal Antonelli; that soon after the Secretary left the house of this lady, the latter started in haste to the house of the Cardinal, and that when the Marquis De Lavalette went to pay his respects to the Cardinal on the *fête* day, he was met with a smile and the salutation: "Oh, I am sure you bring me good news from his Majesty the Emperor." The Ambassador said he had nothing special, and the Cardinal seeing that there was something wrong, had the tact to conceal his joy. But the secret, for M. De Lavalette, was out; the Secretary, whose love for a woman made him forget his duty to his country, was discharged and is now at Paris—to the astonishment of many people who do not know this history. But there is still another arm to the story. The Duke De —— is one of the politico-religious clique which is manoeuvering to protect and preserve the temporal power of the Pope, and so soon as he read the good news in the famous false dispatch he telegraphed it to the rest of his clique at Paris, of which the Viscount De Laguerronniere is one; it was immediately published in *La France*, and the whole clique, from the Empress down, believed it—and thus is explained the mystery of the famous dispatch.

Notwithstanding the immense sale of *Les Miserables* and the sort of prearranged enthusiasm which only awaited the advent of the book to break out, a few critics, bolder than their colleagues, have had the courage to proclaim the book a failure—that is to say, a failure in comparison to the other books of M. Hugo. As an example of what one critic writes, and what many think who would never dare to say it, I give you the following extract from one of several criticisms signed by M. Villemessant:

"When one has to deal with a work which pretends to force the world's admiration, or more properly the world's adoration; a work which is worse than a bad book, which is a bad action; in which everything is sacrificed to theatrical effect and to the flattery of the populace; in which one sees a [illegible], a bishop, invoking on his knees the benediction of a regicide; in which a king, Louis XVIII., is called in plain words *gros cochon*; in which the lover is but a pretentious simpleton and the object of his love a vulgar creature equally stupid; in which the only interesting character is a prison convict; in which the only truthful personage, although exaggerated, is a *mouchard*; in which the dramatic part of the book is but a pale counterfeit of the *Mysteries of Paris*; in which the genius even, where it does show itself, is spoiled by the want of tact and of judgment—it is not a switch, but a leather strap, that is needed. If this book, such as it is, without changing a word, were signed by the name of the first comer; if it emanated from any other than the false exile who wraps himself majestically in a voluntary proscription, I would bet a thousand against one that the entire edition would pass straight from the counter of the bookseller to that of the grocer."

M. Alexander Dumas *fils* is working at a comedy in five acts which he has promised for the end of November. M. Emile Augier has just read to the Committee of the Theatre Français a comedy in five acts, entitled *Le Fils de Giboyer*. M. Sardou, a young writer, who, at a single leap has placed himself in the front rank of cotemporaneous writers, has just given to the Gymnase Theatre a four-act comedy, entitled *Les Ganaches*. M. Sardou also gives another four-act piece to the Vaudeville in October, and still another piece to the Theatre Français in January, entitled *Les Gens d'esprit*. The latter piece is no doubt intended as a sort of antithesis to the comedy entitled *Les Ganaches*, which here means—the race of asses, as applied to pretentious men of the fashionable world. The fertility of this young author is prodigious; he has been already decorated and is on the high road to the Academy.

A drama drawn from *Les Miserables* of Victor Hugo is already in the hands of the Director of the Ambigu-Comique, and will be put on the stage this Winter. In order that the work may pass the censorship, the Bishop has been converted into a doctor, Fantine appears only as a natural mother; Jean Valjean, who gives his name to the piece, will not, as in the romance, occupy an official place in the municipality; he is simply one of the principal industrials of Montreuil. The character of Javert has been adroitly metamorphosed. Only the first part of the romance has been put upon the stage at once; the rest will follow in another piece.

The Princess Marie De Solms Bonaparte has just brought from the press a new work, under a title which required more than ordinary delicacy in the treatment: *La Reputation d'une Femme*. But little success has attended the lady's literary efforts thus far; the present work is an improvement in the right direction.

Madam Emily Pierpont Lesdernier, of New-York, has just published at Paris a book of poems in the English language, entitled, *Voices of Life*. A certain number of these poems first appeared in the United States, but the largest proportion of them appear now for the first time.

The Count De Gasparin, former Minister of the Interior, and perhaps the ablest writer in France on agriculture, has just died, aged 80 years. He was the father of Count Agenor De Gasparin, the author of several late works on the United States.

The several able articles of Prof. Laboulaye, lately published in the *Journal des Débats*, in favor of the Union cause, and to which I have already called your attention, have been, at the request of the American friends of the author, compiled into a pamphlet, with additions, and published by the house of Dentu. This pamphlet is perhaps the ablest defence of the cause which has yet been published abroad, and possesses additional value in being the spontaneous work of the author. It is mostly devoted to explanations on the causes of the war and of the *rôle* which Slavery plays in it, and is the most conclusive reply to the standing declaration of the party which declares that Slavery has nothing to do with the war which has yet appeared from the press on this side of the Atlantic. Copies of the pamphlet will be sent to all the principal public functionaries, embracing the members of the legislative bodies, and it is hoped the work may do some good in enlightening public opinion.

Miss Ada Phillips, of New-York, has just returned to Paris, after a successful operatic season at Pesth, in Hungary, at Prague, and at Trieste. Miss Phillips expects soon to return to Vienna, to fill an engagement at the principal opera at that city.

MALAKOFF.

THE DEPARTING EXPEDITION.

From the Paris Patrie.

On entering Mexico our soldiers will find what France already [illegible]. Our aim, in protecting the representatives of an independent and local Power, will only be to complete the work decided upon by the parties who signed the Treaty of London. As regards the issue of this expedition, it may be easily foreseen. Our soldiers, returning their swords to their scabbards, will leave to French diplomacy the care of carrying out the task generously undertaken. And French diplomacy will call European diplomacy to her, and it is with the councils of the great Powers that civilization, expected for more than half a century, will make its first steps on Mexican soil. It is then that, free from the passions and rivalries that obscured it, the Mexican question will appear as France put it. It will be seen what interests were engaged in this enterprise, so badly understood at the onset, and England and Spain will not have to regret having let France commence without them, without their flag, what France will ask them loyally to complete with her in common.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Sept. 8.

Barring important novelties in Italy, which there does not seem reason to expect for the moment, although rumor still persists in changing the (Turin) cabinet, it is believed that the Emperor will do nothing in that affair while at Biarritz. His chief occupation just now is believed to be the Mexican question, for which he seeks a solution that is not easy to find. Some people here will have it that, when he shall have Mexico in his power, he will propose its annexation to the Confederate States, and will take the opportunity of seeking to obtain from England and Spain the recognition, in conjunction with France, of the Power thus territorially aggrandized. This may sound plausible at first; but, besides the difficulty of the slavery question (since England and France, of course, could not, even if the Mexicans would, consent to that institution being established in Mexico,) there is the slight objection that the Confederate States would be almost certain to decline taking Mexico, even as a free gift—and much more so when it is highly probable that they would be saddled with, and have to meet, a part of her pecuniary obligations, to say nothing of the claim for a heavy war indemnity, which France is pretty sure to make before abandoning the country. There can be no doubt that the check experienced by the Lorencez expedition produced a bad effect in France, which is not yet effaced. People, of course, are told, and may be ready to believe, what is probably the truth, namely, that the reverse at Puebla was not of a nature to reflect discredit on the French arms, but was due to particular circumstances, and has since been avenged in several successful combats, attended by heavy loss to the enemy. This is all very well; but the French demand victories, especially when their troops are sent on distant and expensive expeditions, whose uselessness is only to be redeemed, in the opinion of many, by brilliant and uncheckered triumphs. *Not only with the people, but also with the army, the Mexican war is, you may depend, at present in the highest degree unpopular.*

PROPOSITIONS FROM PRESIDENT JUAREZ

From the Paris Patrie.

The Emperor has received a letter from President Juarez, in which he complains that it is impossible for him to establish a stable Government, precisely because of the French expedition against him. He therefore proposes an arrangement which would have, as he insists, the effect of separating the French troops from the faction which has hitherto supported them, and establish a good understanding between them and what he calls the national party.

JECKER NATURALIZED IN FRANCE.

Correspondence of the London Globe.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 8, 1862.

Many significant acts of the Executive, which do not appear in the *Moniteur*, are yet discoverable on perusal of *Le Bulletin des Lois*, which does not enjoy indiscriminate circulation. Through that channel of intelligence it is ascertained that the Swiss Jecker, whose monetary transactions with Miramon and Almonte were the immediate incentives to French meddling in Mexico, has been recently naturalized in this Empire, and a retroactive claim is thus sought to be established for the ultimate enforcement of his truly exhaustive demand on whatever resources the metallic wealth of that country can furnish on the day of reckoning. This incumbrance must of course be superadded to the inevitable war indemnity which the Imperial exchequer will exact, and which will per force become the first charge on the dilapidated inheritance of Montezuma. The latest casualties, viz., the burning of the war-ship *Prince Jerome*, on the passage, before Gibraltar, and the collision by which the *Fleurus*, large transport from Toulon, was lost, go to swell the account, already pretty formidable.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

LEESBURGH IN OUR POSSESSION.

Leesburgh and vicinity are in possession of our forces, commanded by a fighting General.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

By direction of the President, the States of Missouri, Arkansas, and the bordering Indian territory, will constitute the Department of the Missouri, and will be commanded by Major-Gen. S. R. Curtis' headquarters at St. Louis. Alton, Illinois, is attached to the Department of the Missouri. Western Virginia is attached to the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Cincinnati.

RECONNOISSANCES.

Further reconnoissances on the other side of the river, in front of Washington, continue to demonstrate that there is no considerable rebel force this side of the Bull Run Mountains.

SERENADE TO THE PRESIDENT.

The citizens of Washington propose to serenade President Lincoln to-morrow night at the Soldiers' Home, on account, as the handbill says, of his "glorious proclamation of freedom throughout the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof." The writer of the handbill must have forgotten the inhabitants of the Border Slave States.

CONDITION OF GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. Hooker is still at Dr. Nichols', and is doing well. He has been visited there by some of the highest officers of the Government, who seem to feel deep interest in his early recovery. There is no doubt that he will be placed in a most important command as soon as he is able again to take the field.

A GALLANT CHARGE.

An eye-witness describes the charge of the Eleventh New-Jersey and the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York on the rebels on South Mountain as one of the most brilliant bayonet charges performed during the war. Both of these regiments are raw troops, and had been in the fight only half an hour before the order to charge was given. They charged the enemy in an open field, driving them into a wood, though exposed to a heavy fire of artillery and musketry.

INFORMATION TO THE ENEMY.

The Washington *Star* of to-day contains information of the position of the Union troops on the Upper Potomac, which, if published in the New-York papers, would provoke threats of suppression. This is but one of those instances of almost daily occurrence that show the utter unfairness and inefficiency of the Government censorship as practiced.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A letter from Indian Commissioner Dole has today been read by chief clerk Mix, written from St. Paul, Minnesota, in which he states that he met the committee appointed by the Minnesota Legislature to investigate the Indian troubles, on their return from Fort Ripley. They having effected what they believe to be a satisfactory adjustment of all the difficulties between the whites and Indians, the Commissioner is *en route* for Washington.

A MESSAGE FROM JOHN ROSS.

Wm. Ross, nephew of John Ross, the Cherokee Chief, arrived yesterday with a letter from his uncle to the President, with whom he obtained an interview this afternoon. It calls attention to the fact that our Government has not maintained treaty stipulations with the Cherokees, and asks for full restoration of friendly relations.

THE HOSPITALS.

The management of the Capitol Hospital here is severely censured, and apparently with good reason. Two hundred wounded soldiers, taken there this morning, have been allowed to be all day in the basement on the cold pavement, without attention; and of the whole number there, about a thousand, many of whom have been there since Sunday, no list is yet prepared. Union citizens have been refused permission to convey luxuries to our wounded, while the Secessionists are permitted to supply to the rebel wounded in the same hospital. The query is raised as to why our wounded soldiers are obliged to lie on the floor, while Mr. McGuire, who furnishes the supplies, has plenty of bedsteads at hand. This hospital is said to be in charge of Dr. Shipley.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals have been issued by the Navy Department for the furnishing of materials for the Bureau of Construction and other uses, embracing a large variety of articles. They are deliverable at the Navy-yards at Kittery, Me., Charlestown, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., Philadelphia, Penn., and Washington, D. C.

Proposals have to-day been issued by Col. Ingalls, Quartermaster of the army of the Potomac, for the furnishing of three thousand tons of hay, two millions bushels of oats, and seven thousand cords of oak and hickory wood.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Recently instructions were given to the commanding officers of all arsenals and armories of the United States, to administer the oath of allegiance to the employes under their command. Nineteen refused to take the oath at the Springfield (Mass.) Armory, on the ground that they were foreigners. The Secretary of War gave orders for their immediate dismissal.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

A number of wounded will be sent to New-York by sea to-morrow. The total number of wounded who arrived here from Frederick, is about 2,500, and more are expected to-morrow. They are distributed among the different hospitals. Surgeon-Gen. Hammond is still at Frederick, superintending the treatment and removal of the wounded in late battles.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

According to an army order, just issued, the prisoners of war, except commissioned officers, who were delivered to Lieut.-Col. Ludlow, Aid-de-Camp to Maj.-Gen. Dix, at Aiken's Landing, James River, Virginia, on the 14th and 15th insts., are declared to be exchanged.

PRISONERS EXCHANGED.

Lieut.-Col. Ludlow, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Dix, yesterday effected an exchange of 10,000 rank and file and 300 officers at Harrison's Landing. Gen. Pope's officers are not included in these, but it is understood they will be exchanged during this week.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A general Court-martial has been ordered to assemble at St. Louis, Mo., on the 24th inst., for the trial of Maj. Justis McKinstry, Quartermaster in the United States Army. Gen. Harney is President of the Court.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS.

Acting Master's-Mate Niel Alexander, having been reported to the Navy Department as a deserter, has been dropped from the rolls of the service.

A QUESTION ABOUT THE STAMP CURRENCY.

It has been questioned whether traffic can be carried on in the new postal currency, without violating the existing laws of Congress prohibiting the sale of postage stamps at a premium. It is the opinion of Secretary Chase that the statutes in question apply only to Post-office stamps used for the prepayment of postage, and that no restrictions operate on the postal currency which do not equally apply to United States notes or coin.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

Thompson Brothers, of New-York, have deposited with Commissioner Boutwell $50,000 for internal revenue stamps, to be received as soon as issued. They take them, as brokers, to retail to the public, and are the only parties who have yet made a deposit for this purpose.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Post-office Department has ordered the continuance of the Pacific mail on the Overland route, having received reliable information that there is no danger to be apprehended from their being tampered with by Indians. It is positively asserted that since the removal of the Cherokee tribe, at no time has there been any necessity for the mails being discontinued. The great Overland mail now passes daily through Denver. Passengers are constantly traveling on this route.

MAIL FACILITIES.

Mail facilities have been restored to Frederick, Hagerstown, and intermediate points.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.

To-morrow is the day designated by the rebel Government for the enforcement of the conscription in Prince William County, Va. At the time of the last conscription a considerable portion of this county was in the National lines, and the rebels were not able to enforce it—hence the new levy at this time. Many Union people from there have fled to this city to avoid the conscription.

REMOVAL OF CRIMINALS.

An order has been issued for the removal of all the criminals imprisoned in the Penitentiary of this District to the old County jail in Albany, N. Y., to afford an opportunity for the enlargement of the Arsenal, made absolutely necessary by military exigencies. Warden King will therefore start with them by steamer to-morrow, attended by a sufficient guard.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting-Master Charles L. Wilcom has been ordered to the command of the *Stars and Stripes*.

Third Assistant-Engineer George K. Fuller has been dismissed the service, for being absent without leave.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon George H. Marvin has been ordered to the steamer *Isaac Smith*.

COLLECTOR IN IOWA.

In the Third District of Iowa, Levi Miller, of West Union, has been appointed Collector, under the Direct Tax and Excise law, in place of Jed. Luke, declined.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

VIEWS OF THE RECENT CONFLICT IN MARYLAND—THE LOSS OF HARPER'S FERRY—THE ORDNANCE GAINED BY THE ENEMY—NEW TROOPS WAITING FOR ARMS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 21, 1862.

The recent conflict in Maryland is the engrossing topic of conversation here. As it becomes clear that the rebel army has made good its escape, the tendency of public opinion is to depreciate the advantages secured by our triumph at Sharpsburgh. While every credit is given to our gallant soldiers for their admirable fighting in the field, yet the loss of Harper's Ferry is beginning to be felt as a disastrous as well as humiliating defeat. The balance of advantage in the late expedition evidently rests with the enemy, as they carry off all the plunder captured, including over 10,000 stand of arms and over fifty pieces of artillery.

These losses added to those sustained in the Peninsula and by Gen. Pope's army, must make an aggregate of considerably over fifty thousand stand of arms and one hundred pieces of artillery recently lost in our operations in the East, sufficient to thoroughly equip an army half as large as that now retreating into Virginia. It is known that our losses of ordnance at Harper's Ferry were also very large, and that they were not destroyed previous to the surrender.

These facts give point to a recent remark of Gen. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, who is said to have stated that he *ought* to be the ablest ordnance officer in the world, as he was required to furnish arms enough to supply *the enemy's army* as well as our own.

Great numbers of new troops are reported from different States as ready for service as soon as Government will supply arms. It is stated that when Gov. Olden, of New Jersey, informed the War Department that he had twelve thousand troops waiting for arms, he received a reply urging him to send them forward, as it was not entirely safe to transport that amount of arms to New Jersey. The Governor replied that a man's life was worth more than a musket; and that it was not safe for unarmed soldiers to travel where guns could not be sent without danger!

The draft is meeting with serious opposition in Pennsylvania. In some counties, the Democratic politicians have succeeded in so working on the populace as entirely to prevent an enrollment of the militia. This opposition comes mainly from the Irish, who are made to believe that the draft is intended to apply mostly on the Democratic voters, so as to secure a Republican triumph in the Fall elections. Even the priests, who are in favor of the enrollment, seem to have no influence in this matter.

J. M. W.

NOT A SECESSIONIST.—It has been erroneously stated by a correspondent of one of the New-York papers that Mr. Billings Hobart, Jr., of St. Denis, Md., is a Secessionist, and engaged in furnishing aid to the enemy. Through the maliciousness of some personal enemies he was recently arrested and brought to the Relay House. The charges against him were not substantiated. Mr. Hobart was born and educated at the North, and has relatives of high standing in this city. He is a strong Union man, and deserves to be relieved from the temporary odium which this false report has cast upon his character.—*Philadelphia Press.*

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY GOVERNMENT.—To-day at 3 o'clock a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen will be held for the transaction of such business as may come before that august body. There are various rumors in the metropolitan atmosphere as to the sudden calling together of the civic fraternity, among which we hear of the possible removal of Mr. Engineer Craven, and that Mr. Commissioner Knapp intends serving an injunction on the Mayor preventing him from appointing a successor, &c. At all events, the business will be of more importance than any which could accidentally be brought up.

SANITARY SUGGESTION.—Attention is called to the card of the Sanitary Commission, in another column, respecting the sending of articles to soldiers by their friends, which are only a detriment to them and the service. Gifts of bulky articles are not desirable. Soldiers can procure all they need of food and clothing better with their money or that which may be sent them. The same rule applies to gifts for hospitals, which should be of the simplest kind, and not such as to prove detrimental either to the patient or the service which transports the hospital stores.

LOOKING AFTER TRANSPORTS FOR THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.—The Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Usher, and Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, were in the City yesterday on business connected with the Colonization scheme. They are seeking for a suitable transport, and examined several of the prize steamers, but without finding any suited for the purpose. They returned to Washington last evening, and intend urging upon the Government the purchase or charter of the steamer *Vanderbilt*, which is commodious and every way suited to the purpose of transporting the contrabands to their Colonial destination.

A MEETING IN THE TENTH WARD.—We are informed that a meeting of the mechanics and working men of the Tenth Ward is to be held this afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, to devise means to aid any wounded soldiers who may belong in the Ward. The meeting is to be addressed by Mr. James Schwartz.

Military Matters in the City.

THE IRONSIDES REGIMENT.

A meeting was held on Friday evening last, in the Eighty-sixth-street M. E. Church, for the purpose of encouraging enlistments in this regiment, now organizing under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, H. M. Dikeman, Esq., in the Chair. Hon. B. F. Manierre made a statement as to the origin and object of the Ironsides Regiment, which is already before the public, and was followed by brief though stirring remarks from Rev. H. Lounsberry, Col. Chas. Gould, Hon. A. Wakeman, Rev. A. P. Botsford, and Capt. Pullman, of Company A, whose headquarters are at No. 481 Third-avenue. The addresses were interspersed with several patriotic songs by the choir. A Committee, consisting of two from each of the churches located in Yorkville, was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting. One hundred dollars was contributed by Hon. A. Wakeman, and $10 by Mr. Geo. Marinor. Another meeting will be held in the Eighty-sixth-street Presbyterian Church, on Monday evening, the 29th inst.

BATTALION OF LIGHT CAVALRY.

Gov. Morgan has authorized Major H. Robinson to organize four companies, or a battalion, of light cavalry, to serve for three years or during the war. It will be composed principally of country gentlemen and farmers' sons. No bounty will be given. The officers will be designated without partisanship or favoritism—solely according to their merits and abilities.

Maj. Robinson is an officer of ability and culture. He has seen service, knows what is required, and will see to it that he has none but *men* in his command, and that once in, they are well cared for, and if occasion offers will justify the Governor's commission, do the country service, and show himself all that is claimed he is—a good and capable officer.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

We call attention to the meeting which takes place to-day, at the Astor House, to take into consideration the most speedy means to fill up this gallant brigade to its proper standard. There are few corps in the service that can compete with the well-earned laurels of the regiments composing the Excelsior Brigade. It behooves our City to lend every aid to recuperate their decimated ranks. Col. Chas. K. Graham, the hero of Mathias Point, has charge of the recruiting and will be present at the meeting.

THE NEW-YORK CITY GUARD.

This organization, now forming in the First Senatorial District, is favorably progressing to completion. Recruits are daily added to the rolls, and it is expected soon the full number of men will be had. The regiment, we learn, is to encamp at the large and beautiful grounds in Elm Park, on the Bloomingdale Road. As the officers who are at the head of this organization are old veterans in the service, it will at once be seen the advantage of joining the City Guard.

THE ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment is so near completion that Judge Advocate-General Anthon already advertises for persons to come forward, and report to him any evasions of it which they may know of or suspect. The clerks are busy now finishing the transfer of names to the Ward and District books. The whole matter will be off the Judge-Advocate's hands by the 1st October. It is expected that the draft will actually be commenced on the 10th.

Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Davis, Commanding the Mississippi River Squadron, is authorized to purchase a supply of them for use of his Squadron.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

This map shows every man's house from New-Orleans to St. Louis.

Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $1.

J. T. LLOYD,
American Map Publisher,
No. 164 Broadway.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Explosive Coal Oil Detector.—JOHN TAGLIABUE'S Patent Apparatus shows exactly at what heat coal oils of different qualities become explosive. Sold by the maker, at No. 30 North William-st.; also at No. 40 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at No. 839 Broadway. Pamphlets gratis.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

White, the Inimitable Hatter, has introduced his far-famed PARISIAN FALL STYLES, and the innumerable calls prove them to be THE HATS for the season. Only found at No. 216 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.: also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Artificial Limbs.—CHARLES W. WELLS, manufacturer of the celebrated Anglesey Leg, the best yet invented. No. 710 Broadway, N. Y. Send for particulars.

MARRIED.

FRARY—CORSON.—On Monday, Sept. 22, in the Reformed Dutch Church at Port Richmond, by Rev. James Brownlee, Robert A. Frary, Esq., to Miss Maggie A. Corson, all of Staten Island.

DIED.

ANDRUS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, Hon. Lucius C. Andrus, aged 53 years.

Notice of funeral will be given in Thursday's paper.

BEAM.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 23, at her late residence, 99th-st. and 3d-av., Susan S. Beam, wife of M. R. Beam, in the 51st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

CHICHESTER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 23, after a short illness, Abner Chichester, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, (without further invitation,) from his late residence, No. 99 East Broadway, on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.

FOLGER.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 23, James Van Tine, twin son of Henry C. and Eliza J. Folger, aged 5 months and 28 days.

Notice of funeral in Thursday's paper.

HAVILAND.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 22, James F. Haviland, in the 44th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Friend's Meeting-house, at Purchase, at 12 o'clock on Fourth Day, the 24th inst. Carriages will meet the 9½ o'clock New-Haven Railroad train from New-York at Port Chester.

HEGEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, Peter R. Hegeman, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Joseph Hegeman, No. 21 Elm-place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

IRELAND.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1862, at 7 o'clock P. M., Mr. John Ireland, in the 51st year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

MORGAN.—At New-Rochelle, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 23, 1862, Daniel Morgan, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, on Thursday afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock.

RUSSELL.—On Sunday evening, Sept. 21, at her late residence, No. 194 Union-st., Brooklyn, Louisa, wife of Robert W. Russell.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at [illegible] Church, [illegible], South Brooklyn, on Thursday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

ROBERTS.—On Monday, Sept. 22, Capt. James L. Roberts, in the [illegible] year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, W. H. and H. Roberts, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church near Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, on Wednesday, at 12 M. Members of the New-York Marine Society are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenwood. Carriages will be in waiting at South Ferry at 1½ P. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, of consumption, Pamela, wife of Calvin W. Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the late residence of the deceased, No. 254 East Broadway, on Thursday, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

STANTON.—At Saratoga Springs, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at the residence of her brother-in-law, H. H. Munsell, Miss Ellen S. Stanton, of New-York.

The remains were taken to Orange, N. J., for interment.

STUART.—At Key West, Fla., on Monday, Sept. 8, 1862, of yellow fever, Charles J. Stuart, Jr., aged 17 years, 6 months and 22 days, drummer Ninetieth Regiment N. Y. S. V., eldest son of Charles J. and Delia Stuart, of New-York City.

TAYLOR.—At Bloomingdale, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, Henry Hill, eldest son of the late Knowles Taylor, Esq., in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Nicholas Church, Bloomingdale, on Thursday next, at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

WOTHERSPOON.—In London, on Thursday, Sept. 11, Mr. George Wotherspoon, Jr., in the 34th year of his age, of the firm of Wotherspoon, Kingsford & Co., of this City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIGHTHILL'S BOOK ON DEAFNESS.

Third Edition just ready.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON DEAFNESS.

By Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL, of New-York,

One small 12mo., with Illustrations. Price 75 cents.

The very remarkable sale of this little volume is a sufficient guaranty of its popularity and value. Two editions have been sold within as many months, and a third is just ready.

The author's aim has been to produce a book FOR THE PEOPLE, not for the medical profession, but for afflicted individuals and families, who, wishing information upon the subject, have heretofore been at a loss for any work treating in unprofessional language upon Deafness and its attending evils. This book fills such a vacuum. It is clear and comprehensive.

The New-York *Observer* says: "There is a large amount of useful information here embodied for the million, to teach them how to guard against deafness, and how to treat it when coming on."

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "An excellent and comprehensive little treatise, written in a clear and common-sense style, easily understood."

The work should find its way into the hands of every individual suffering with deafness, or any accompanying affliction. Its value will be at once appreciated.

*** Sold by booksellers everywhere, and it will be sent by mail, *free*, on receipt of price, 75 cents, by

CARLETON, Publisher,
(Late RUDD & CARLETON,)
No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st., New-York.

CARLETON, PUBLISHER, ANNOUNCES, AS IN RAPID PREPARATION,

The powerful new English work on Slavery and the American War,

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ITS CHARACTER, CAREER AND PROBABLE DESIGNS;

BEING An Attempt to Explain the Real Issues involved in the American Contest,

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Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy.

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BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New and beautiful edition, with 18 steel engravings. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, on receipt of $1 by the publisher, BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

LOOK TO YOUR TAXES!—THE TAX-PAYER'S GUIDE comprises all the new Internal Duties properly classified, the exemptions, penalties, &c., &c. By a Lawyer. Five cents each. $2 50 per 100; $20 per 1,000. Ferris & Pratt, No. 26 Cedar-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 451.—Sept. 23, 1862.
31, 45, 62, 16, 2, 67, 26, 74, 14, 6, 54, 59.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 452.—Sept. 23, 1862.
78, 42, 31, 75, 50, 52, 19, 72, 49, 18, 68, 51.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 399.—Sept. 23, 1862.
35, 54, 56, 36, 13, 12, 68, 44, 62, 32, 64, 61.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 337.—Sept. 23, 1862.
40, 66, 64, 12, 18, 16, 62, 37, 4, 76, 71, 19.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS. NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES. FOR SALE BY GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

LA VILLAFRANCA BRAND OF HAVANA CIGARS, Manufactured only by BROADWELL & HADDEN, No. 69 BARCLAY-ST. COPYRIGHT SECURED.

This celebrated brand of Havana Cigars, used by the principal Hotels, Restaurants, Druggists, and Grocers for the last five years.

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JOHN MEEKS & SON, Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st., Northwest corner of Broadway.

Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.

Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

SEASONS.—I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

A SINGLE MEDICATED BATH OFTEN does more good than six months' treatment by other methods.

Motives of delicacy forbid our publishing details of cases, but we refer patients personally to those who have been afflicted with like diseases.

Diseases peculiar to women, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Skin Diseases are our specialty.

No charge until the patient is cured.

Dr. VON FALLENSTEIN,
No. 56 East 17th-st., near Union-square, New-York.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION, New-York Agency, No. 498 Broadway, New-York, Sept. 20, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED: Send notice to all newspapers that the largest supplies are wanted at Frederick, Md., immediately. All articles for the Sanitary Commission sent to the Woman's Central Relief, No. 11 Cooper Union, will be forwarded where most needed, in accordance with information constantly received. By order of the Executive Committee.

BENJ. COLLINS, Superintendent.

HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE!—THE attention of the public is solicited to the superior quality of HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE. This ale is brewed fresh at all seasons of the year, and its keeping quality, especially of that brewed during the most excessive hot weather, is guaranteed for any length of time. Orders sent to our brewery in Harlem will receive prompt attention.

HAMMER & CO., 4th-av., 128th and 129th sts.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. 294 and 296 Front-st., Nos. 364, 365 and 366 South-st. Broad Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split, ready for use. Bundles for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced prices.

THE OHIO STATE FAIR, JUST CLOSED at Cleveland, reaffirmed the former verdict of the State by according the FIRST PREMIUM to the GROVER & BAKER machine as superior to all its competitors for family sewing.

MILITARY.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.

This is the LAST Volunteer Regiment to be organized under the present call. NONE but men of good moral character will be received as recruits. The organization is proceeding under the supervision of two Committees of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.

CEPHAS BRAINERD, Chairman of Army Committee.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.—The opportunity is now offered to a limited number wishing to enroll themselves in the new Company B, now forming from the Engineer Corps of the Regiment. Persons desirous of joining a first-class company, will apply to the undersigned Committee, or at the Armory of the Regiment, Centre Market, on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, at 8 P. M.

COMMITTEE.
JOSEPH FORBS, No. [illegible].
C. E. RICHARDS, No. [illegible].
H. H. EVERTSON, No. [illegible].
C. H. COCHRAN, No. [illegible].
P. M. STAGGS, No. [illegible].
E. PECK, No. 149 Bank-st.

GOOD HORSES, FINE SABRES, SHARP'S RIFLES, COLT'S REVOLVERS. This is the outfit of men in the INDEPENDENT CAVALRY BATTALION, under the command of Major HENRY C. SPALDING. $100 ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS $100 CASH BOUNTY paid to the next thirty young men who enlist at the recruiting offices NO. 43 LIBERTY-ST., OR, CORNER DOVER AND WATER STS. Come on, brave boys, now is your time.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.—GOV. MORGAN having empowered Gen. D. E. SICKLES with authority to receive for his Brigade, companies or portions of companies throughout the State, the undersigned therefore informs all officers recruiting companies heretofore applying to join the Excelsior Brigade, to renew their applications, stating the number of men enrolled and position expected.

All State, City and Private Bounties paid to recruits immediately on being mustered in.

COL. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, Recruiting Officer, Excelsior Brigade, Headquarters, City Hall Park.
O. H. HART, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS 133D REGIMENT, N. Y. V., CAMP ARTHUR, STATEN ISLAND, Sept. 23, 1862.

THE MEMBERS OF THIS REGIMENT are hereby notified that there will be a general muster and inspection on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at which time it is expected that every man will be in camp, as it depends on the number inspected whether the regiment get their money on Saturday or not. The Colonel hopes that every who feels any interest in the regiment, and the welfare of the families of the members, will be present, as the bounty money cannot be paid until the necessary number are present for inspection.

By order of L. D. H. CURRIE, Colonel.
T. S. COPELAND, Adjutant.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT.—A WAR MEETING will be held in the Market-st. Church on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of filling up Company K, of this regiment.

The public are cordially invited to attend.

The following speakers will address the meeting: Hon. Joseph Hoxie, Maj. Barnes, Col. Grant, Henry C. Banks, Chauncey D. Murray and others.

Company recruiting office No. 550 Grand-st.

Capt. DAN'L S. MAPES.
Lieut. JOHN F. CRAFT.
Lieut. THOMAS K. ALFORD.

SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.—EIGHTY-SECOND NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, COL. HUDSON.—$150 cash given to recruits before leaving the City. Relief tickets to families. Uniforms, rations and equipments furnished immediately. For particulars apply at the Armory, corner of Hall-place and 7th-st.

Lieut. JOHN W. DEMPSEY, Recruiting Officer.
Branch Offices, No. 26 Cherry-st., tent in Tryon-row, tent in Park.

WAR MEETING.—A MEETING WILL BE held in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, cor. Hanson-place and Portland-av., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of aiding the IRONSIDES REGIMENT. Rev. Drs. R. S. Storrs, Jr., A. D. Gillett, and Anderson, Rev. Robert Lowry, Col. Gould, Lieut.-Col. Dugannè, Major Barnes, and other eminent speakers will deliver addresses.

B. F. MANIERRE, Chairman.

WAR MEETING!—IRONSIDES REGIMENT!—A meeting in aid of Company F, D. B. BIDDLE, Captain, will be held, in the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, commencing at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Drs. Armitage, Gillette, Revs. Hair, Mikels, Prof. Lindsay, Col. Gould, Lieut.-Col. Dugannè, Major Barnes, Hon. B. F. Manierre and others. Come one and all.

WAR MEETING.—"IRONSIDES" REGIMENT—COMPANY A.—A war meeting will be held in the M. E. Church, in Greene-st., near Spring, THIS EVENING, for the purpose of assisting the organization of Company A, "Ironsides" Regiment, now forming under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Rev. J. W. Beach, Rev. Alfred Cookman, Col. A. J. H. Dugannè, Maj. Barnes, and others, will address the meeting.

CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Captain.

The headquarters of this company is at No. 481 3d-av.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.—ALL CITIZENS friendly to the Excelsior Brigade are requested to meet at room No. 20 Astor House THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 3 P. M., to devise means for filling up this inimitable brigade to its maximum standard, thereby restoring its efficiency in the field, where it has distinguished itself and won so many laurels. By order of the COMMITTEE.

NOTICE.—THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF officers of the Twenty-second National Guard, State New-York, called for Friday evening next, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, at 8 o'clock, at the Armory of Company C.

BENJ. LEE, Jr., Secretary Board of Officers.
HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND N. G. S. N. Y., New-York, Sept. 23, 1862.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT.—GRAND MASS meeting of the Churches, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock, in Trinity Methodist Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. Dr. Hague, R. S. Foster, D. D., Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, Rev. Dr. Stevens, and other distinguished speakers will address the meeting. The public are invited.

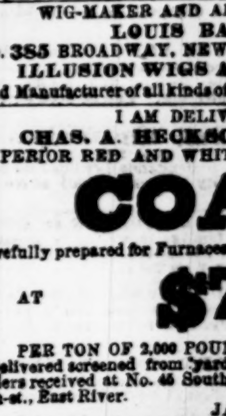
IRONSIDES REGIMENT—COMPANY E.—Men of good character and habits wanted for this Company at the headquarters, No. 340 4th-st., one door west of Broadway. The usual bounties paid, and superior advantages offered.

DAVID D. TERRY, Captain.
EDWARD ABBOTT, First Lieutenant.
EDWARD KILPATRICK, Second Lieutenant.

A MASS MEETING WILL BE HELD AT Washington Hall, Harlem, on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Sept. 24, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a company for the war. Rev. JOSEPH SCUDDER, Chaplain of Fifty-seventh Regiment, with other eminent speakers, may be expected to address the meeting.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JUDGE ADVOCATE General's Department, New-York, Sept. 23, 1862.—The citizens of New-York are requested to report to the enrolling office, No. 82 Broadway, any errors of importance which they may have observed in the enrollment.

WM. HENRY ANTHON, Judge Advocate-General, Chief Enrolling Officer.



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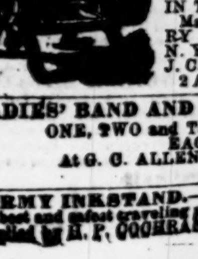

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LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS, ONE, TWO and THREE DOLLARS EACH. At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

ARMY INKSTAND.—SOMETHING NEW—THE best and safest traveling pocket inkstand. The trade supplied by H. P. COCHRANE, Agent, 118 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two respectable young women, situations in a private family, one as good cook; can make bread, biscuit, pies and cake, and is willing to do a part of the washing and ironing; the other as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; they will live together or separate; can give the very best of City reference; can be seen, for two days, at No. 229 West 12th-st., corner Greenwich-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for some very superior servants, whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn. Also, for some neat and very efficient waitresses, up stairs servants, and children's nurses. Apply at MANNING'S new and spacious Offices, corner Court and Joralemon-sts., Brooklyn, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, in a small private family, to cook, wash and iron, with her daughter, of 15 years, smart and intelligent; can do any kind of light work and take care of children, with the best of City reference from the last place. Call, for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a tidy young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small, private family; has a good recommendation from her last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 147 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastries, soups, jellies and gravies; is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 163 3d-av., in the shoe-store, near 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, who has lived in the first families, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, jellies and game; also a thorough waitress and chambermaid; can take charge of the dining-room. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is fully competent, and perfectly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing, if required; the very best City references given. Apply at No. 221 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO well-recommended, willing and obliging girls, desire situations, separate or together, City or country; one as good cook and baker, a first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress—will assist in washing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, pastry, baking, pies, soups and jellies, game or regular pastry; a first-rate baker. Apply corner 6th-av. and 17th-st., in the dry goods store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook; understands Spanish and American cooking; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place where she lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, with four years' City reference from her last place, wants a situation to cook and assist with the washing; is a first-rate family cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; and can make all kinds of cake. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game and desserts, and is a first-rate bread and biscuit baker. Has no objection to a large family. Can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 308 1st-av., first floor, front room, near 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook in a private family; she understands her business perfectly, is careful and thrustworthy, is a good bread and biscuit baker, also pastry. Good reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 155 37th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a first-rate laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen from 10 to 4, for two days, at No. 80 West 28th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, and to assist in the washing if required. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 260½ West Washington-place, new building in the rear, first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 120 West 19th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and waiting; best of reference. Call at No. 142 West 36th-st., near 7th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A private family, by an English Protestant woman, who perfectly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's. No. 151 West 11th-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, game, pastries, and soups of all kinds. The best of reference given. Call at No. 344 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands soups, pastry, and meats; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 West 19th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; will assist with washing and ironing if required; good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 120 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business, and has the best city references. Call at No. 308 West 26th-st., corner of 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A SOBER, STEADY WOMAN, OF an amiable disposition, wishes a situation; is an excellent cook, neat and careful; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, also understands the dairy; has good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for three days at No. 119 West 24th-st.

A COOK—NURSE—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, to go a short distance into the country, three girls—one as cook, washer and ironer; must understand her business—one as nurse, who must be competent to take entire charge of a baby, and do plain sewing—another as chambermaid and waitress. Apply this day, (Wednesday,) from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 233 West 16th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations, by two respectable young women: one to cook, wash and iron; and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of a baby and do light chamberwork. Apply for two days at No. 166 8th-st., opposite the Bible House.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook in all its branches; game and soups, baking and pastry, jellies and ice cream, and all kinds of desserts. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 127 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 343 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; she can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a most respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 30 Spring-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook, in a respectable family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 108 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, IN a private family, a good plain cook and laundress, wages $8 a month. Apply, with references, at No. 102 East 38th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Call for two days at No 162 West 35th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as above; no objection to City or country; best of City references. Apply at No. 96 East 28th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or would go as laundress and chambermaid. Good City reference. Call at 305 1st-av.

AS PLAIN COOK &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would go as laundress or chambermaid, and sewing, has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived six years. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 Clarkson-st., first floor.

AS PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as a good plain cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 368 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., second floor, front room.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a woman, as cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is also a very competent baker of bread and cake. Unexceptionable City references given. Apply for two days, or this week, at No. 141 West [illegible]-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as an excellent cook; has no objection to assist in washing if required; can give five years of the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 463 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as a good thorough cook; has no objection to assist in the washing. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required, and has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 85 29th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AHD IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; she fully understands her business and can give good City reference; would have no objection to a laundress' situation. Apply at No. 32 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a small private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing; will be found trustworthy and obliging, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has two years of the best City references. Call for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; one who thoroughly understands her business; has lived in her last place for the last two years and a half; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 West 19th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, from 10 to 4 o'clock, for two days, at No. 96 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 168 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would be willing to assist in the fine washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Call at No. 344 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent young woman, with good City reference, wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in either the City or country; understands her business perfectly, and will try hard to please her employer. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent person, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; is fully competent to take entire charge of a laundry; can give five years' reference from her last places. Can be seen until engaged at No. 248 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active, neat young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or fine washing; or as laundress in a small family; has 8 years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as good chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer; the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 658 Broadway, Room No. 21.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as excellent chambermaid and to do waiting, or as chambermaid and laundress; the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, by a respectable young woman; lived seven years in her last place, and has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 44 4th-av., opposite Bible-house, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress and seamstress, by one who is neat and tidy in her habits. Has satisfactory reference from her last place. Call at, or address, for two days, No. 109 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; would make herself generally useful. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 136 West 33d-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very experienced Protestant young woman wishes a situation as above. Can give good reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or waiting alone; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 468 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or regular waitress; has the best of City references. Inquire for two days at 94 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or waitress; best of reference. Call at No. 438 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl, wishes a situation in a respectable family, at chamberwork and waiting; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required, or would go as plain cook; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., first floor, back room, near 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat and competent girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain sewer; she is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 104 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, for two days. Has the best of references.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or plain seamstress; best of references given. Call for two days, at No. 201 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; can give good reference. Call at No. 87 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and light waiting, or fine washing; or would do the work of a small family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 202 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 17 Sullivan-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 143 West 31st-st., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted a situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, with good city reference. Apply a No. 368 18th-st., four doors from Broadway, for two days

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 184 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEWER.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and sewer, or assist in the care of children; has lived seven years in her last place. Call at No. 268 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 132 Washington-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' and misses' dresses; understands hair dressing; four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 273 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a small family to do general housework; best reference given. Apply at No. 54 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, next house to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable woman, to do general housework, in a small private family; has the very best of City references as to honesty and sobriety. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st., New-York.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A PROTESTANT girl wants a situation to do general housework in a respectable family. She can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 265 West 16th-st., one door from 8th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED as laundress, and would have no objection to assist with chamberwork; understands her business perfectly. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 East 18th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 20 West 13th-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or thorough waitress and to do fine washing and ironing in excellent style, or as housemaid and do the work of a genteel family; wages $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as waitress or chambermaid, and do the fine washing. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 29 West 24th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by an active young girl, as waitress or chambermaid, or assist in washing; good reference given. Call or address M. A. K., No. 561 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts., Ring second bell.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN DESIRES a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle; is a good plain sewer; has four years' City reference from her last place; would go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a child from its birth, having had long experience, and possessing the best of City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable, middle-aged Scotch woman, as nurse; is capable of taking an infant from its birth; can do all kinds of plain sewing and embroidery; has good City reference. Call at No. 1,426 Broadway, between 40th and 41st-sts.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES a situation as infant's nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or is willing to take care of two grown children; is a neat sewer and has the best of City references. Call at No. 11 Bank-st., from 10 till 4.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman in a private family, as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; will be found trustworthy and will make herself generally useful; is a perfect stranger in the City; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is fully competent of taking the entire charge of a baby; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 275 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by an English Protestant as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire charge of children; no objection to the country or City. Inquire at No. 125½ 4th-av., near 13th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference; is willing and obliging; can be seen for two days at No. 229 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman a situation as nurse and seamstress, and is capable of taking care of an infant; good reference if required. Call at No. 146 34th-st., east of 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent girl, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress; thoroughly understands the care of children, and is tidy and attentive; has 2 or 3 years reference. Call at No. 119 East 19th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 596 6th-av., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 128 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 162 East 32d-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; good City references. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE American woman wishes a situation as nurse or chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer. Has good City reference, where she lived three years as nurse. Call at No. 18 Dean-st., Brooklyn, between Court and Boerum sts.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young Protestant girl, as nurse and plain sewer. Apply immediately at No. 20 East 17th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 40 Pitt-st., between Delancey and Broome sts. Good City reference.

AS WET NURSE.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, with a fresh breast of milk, wishes a situation as wet nurse; is a good seamstress; can embroider well; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A LADY WANTS A BABY TO WET NURSE at her own house, who has lost her own baby a few days ago. Can be seen for a few days at No. 243 East 18th-st., near 1st-av., top floor front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing, cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; can give over four years of recommendation from her present employers. Can be seen at 322 West 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a young American girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, in a gentleman's family; no objection to travel with a lady; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st., second floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; would do the chamberwork of a small family; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at, or address a note, No. 137 Delancey-st., rear building.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant girl, as seamstress and nurse; would take the entire charge of three children; no objection to assist with chamberwork; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE person wishes a situation as seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 144 Court-st., opposite East Warren, Brooklyn. New-York preferred.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as seamstress, and to wait on a lady; can cut and fit children's clothing; best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 201 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS GERMAN SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE German girl, who can cut and fit, make dresses and do all kinds of family sewing, wishes a situation; speaks English fluently. Apply at the Employment Society's office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO is in the habit of going out by the day in private families, and has a perfect knowledge of the business, wishes a few more engagements. Address No. 257 7th-av., second floor, front, near 27th-st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as competent seamstress; understands dressmaking, cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; would go out by the day, but a permanent situation preferred; is willing to make herself useful. Call at or address No. 237 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN, a situation as stewardess on a steamer. First-rate references given. Address THOS. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham square.

FAMILIES RETURNING FROM THE country will find at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av., a large number of first-class servants of every description, viz.: several Protestant cooks, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, and girls for all capacities. Also, a Protestant coachman and a very excellent waiter, (man.)

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS, to be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, No. 149 GRAND-ST., in waiting, a large number of desirable servants, for all the different branches of work for City and country. Wanted—a Protestant chambermaid for a private family in the City; also, a lady's maid in a country city.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable man, as coachman and gardener. Is a first-class driver, and has a perfect knowledge of the care and management of horses, harness, &c., and is a good vegetable gardener. No objection to a country place. Has the best of reference; can make himself generally useful, and is not afraid to work. Address J. M., Box 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family by a competent man, who thoroughly understands his business in the care and management of horses; is a careful driver, and of an obliging disposition; has lived three years in his last place and five years in his previous place; can give first-class City reference. Address T. F. H., Box No. 203 *Times* Office; can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses; is an excellent groom and good driver; can milk cows if required, and is willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address J. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—A PROTESTANT single man wants a situation in any part of the country; thoroughly understands the general management of horses, &c.; can take charge of a small garden, and can milk, &c., if required. The best reference can be given. Call or address S. T., No. 9 City Hall Square.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable man as coachman, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches. Is an excellent driver, and a good groom; has the best of City reference. Can be seen or address a note to W. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, FOR A PRIVATE family, a coachman, single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can give good recommendations. Apply to T. S. YOUNG, No. 120 Chambers-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young man, who understands the business in all its branches; if required, has no objection to make himself useful; has City and country references, all good. Address J. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED FOR a young man who perfectly understands his business from long experience; has the best of City reference. For further particulars call at No. 20 Union-square, 4th-av.

AS CLERK, &c.—THE ADVERTISER, A young man, (an American by birth) desires a situation as clerk or as porter in a store, or in any business where the services of an ordinary educated scholar can be made useful; compensation not so much an object as a permanent situation; best City reference given, if required. A few lines addressed to JOHN, Box No. 174 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man, as gardener; understands greenhouse, vegetables, &c.; would take care of a horse if required; is a Protestant, and can come well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable married man; has no family; understands gardening in all its branches, fruit, flowers and vegetables; has the best of City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A PRACTICAL GARDENER, married, wants a situation; has no objection to take the charge of a farm, and can be highly recommended as to capability and integrity; is a Protestant. Address J. G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

FRENCH GARDENER.—A FRENCHMAN, who understands his business thoroughly—can take charge of hot-bed and greenhouse—wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS waiter, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City references. None but a private family need apply. Any commands left at Mr. Corwin's grocery store, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., for G. W., will be attended to for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family or respectable boarding-house, by one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 54 12th-st., cor. Broadway, and No. 85 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of recommendations. Address or call for E. A., No. 109 10th-st.

A FRENCH PRIVATE WAITER.—A Frenchman, who understands the service, has recommendations, speaks English and German also, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS GENERAL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single young man, who perfectly understands gardening, farming, taking care of horses, cows, &c., and would be willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Address J. L., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days; the best of City reference.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by a man and wife; man as coachman and gardener; wife as first-rate cook, laundress or nurse; both understand their business perfectly and have the best of reference from their last employers. Address J. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A COLORED MAN and his wife desire a situation in City or country. The man is an excellent and careful driver, also a good groom. The wife is a good down-stairs servant. Both are willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION in a private family; understands the care of horses thoroughly, and is a careful driver. Can be seen at the Chalk Factory, No. 52 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for this day, or address J. K., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, American, as valet to go to California with a gentleman; San Francisco and New-York references given; or a situation as light porter in New-York. Address J. M. G., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED LAD AGED 20 years, wishes a situation with some gentleman having two or three horses; understands driving and taking care of horses. Satisfactory reference given as to capability, sobriety, &c. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., or address T. H. C., Box No. 18 Yorkville Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, CAPABLE of taking charge of a newspaper and job office, and who thoroughly understands job printing, may hear of a permanent situation by addressing INK, Box No. 3,173 New-York Post-office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing of a family residing on the North River, not very distant from New-York. Call at No. 78 East 21st.-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a Protestant girl who is willing to go a short distance into the country, as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Apply, with City references, at No. 33 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT GIRL TO do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family in the country. Best of reference required. Wages $8. Apply at No. 2 West 36th-st., corner 5th-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AS NURSE, A RESPECTABLE young woman, to travel during the Winter. Must speak English, French and German, and come well recommended. Apply immediately at Clinton-av., third house southeast of Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE ENGLISH, Scotch, Welsh, (or Protestant Irish) girl, as nurse; must come highly recommended and willing to live in the country, (only three miles from City.) Call, between 12 and 3, at No. 11 East 33d-st., on Wednesday.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A WOMAN TO ACT AS nurse for an invalid lady living a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 32 Whitehall-st.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A first-class German girl, to do the housework for a family of three persons, wages $7 per month. Call at No. 240 Carlton-av., near Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A GIRL TO GO ABOUT 30 minutes' ride from the City, to do general housework in a small private family. Apply at No. 256 West 19th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—ONE THAT can operate a Wheeler and Wilson machine preferred. No. 1,256 Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN, WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the care of horses, carriages, &c., and to assist in gardening, and make himself generally useful; a single man preferred; best City references required. Apply for three days at No. 47 South-st., 3d floor, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURDRINIER machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS, TWO BRAKESMEN, two clerks, clerk for a steamer, clerk for a railroad ticket-office. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN IN A GROCERY; none need apply that cannot bring the best of references. Apply at No. 561 3d-av.

2,000 HANDS WANTED—TO MAKE MILITARY clothing. The best prices paid. BERNHEIMER BROS., No. 12 Vesey-st.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," ESTB. 1855.
Wanted, lady for English, in parochial school; one with experience in schools of Great Britain preferred; several gentlemen for Maryland Public Schools, at moderate salaries; several native French ladies, for schools and families, in and near New-York; gentleman for mathematics, in Philadelphia; lady for piano and singing; German governess for the City; French lady for drawing, on the Hudson; lady for music and French in school near New-York; one for family on Staten Island; gentleman for English and vocal music; Episcopalian gentleman for classics, at liberal salary; lady for drawing and French, in the West; Episcopalian lady for music and French, in Wisconsin. Personal interviews desired.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., No 596 Broadway.

AS ASSISTANT TEACHER.—A LADY FROM Boston, experienced in teaching music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian and English, wishes an engagement as resident teacher, in a school or family, in the City or country. Best City references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS several years' experience in teaching music, French, English and ornamental branches, desires a situation as teacher in a family or private school in or near the City; best testimonials; salary small. Address H., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, EMINENTLY QUALIFIED to teach the higher English branches, desires a position in some institute where her services would be equivalent to board; references unexceptionable. Address, for two weeks, Box No. 26 Post-office, Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER OF SEVERAL years' experience, graduate of Columbia College, will give private tuition in the Classics, Mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO has had experience in teaching English, French and music, desires a situation as visiting, or resident governess, in a family or school. Terms moderate, and satisfactory references given. Address MUSIC, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as resident governess, by a young lady competent to teach the English branches and rudiments of French. She is willing to go a short distance in the country. Address C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as visiting governess, or teacher in a school, by one who has had some years' experience in teaching advanced pupils. A letter addressed to Miss PRATT, No. 41 West 35th-st., will meet with prompt attention.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY desires an engagement as morning governess; her acquirements are: English, thoroughly; French, music and drawing; the highest references from her last pupils. Address S. S. A., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A LADIES' SEMINARY, NEAR the City, a lady as resident teacher of music and French, une Française preferred. Her duties requiring but half her time, she could attend other pupils also in the City. Apply to Mr. LOW, No. 823 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 18.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS,
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars can be obtained at the house.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.
Now in its forty-third year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 8, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, bookkeeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school the past year: Rev. Drs. Hatfield, Spencer and Beach, Rev. Edward E. Rankin, Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Judge Quackenbush, Col. D. H. Vinton, Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Edward S. Jaffray, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Stephen P. Russel, Esq.; Dr. H. W. B. Woodhull, Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City, and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:
Hon. Geo. Opdyke, H. M. Alexander, L. Lockwood,
Rev. Dr. Phillips, Wm. Black, H. A. Mott,
J. Linsly, M. D., G. Burchard, D. S. Schanck,
W. Parker, M. D., A. W. Canfield, A. H. Trowbridge,
J. Auchincloss, P. Handy, J. C. Tucker.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
MURRAY HILL, No. 22 East 35th-st.,
Near Madison-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 18.
Circulars, &c., may be obtained at the School.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MISS BEAN
Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies,
No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.
The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times per day *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

HUDSON CITY SEMINARY, N. J.—C. GRAVES, Principal. This institution reopens Sept. 3, with enlarged facilities for a thorough English and classical education. Parents residing in the City are respectfully solicited to call and see for themselves, as it is of easy access by the Jersey City and Hoboken cars, each ten minutes throughout the day. Terms reasonable.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL—Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department remains under the charge of MR. BERNARD. MR. REDFIELD has returned from abroad, and will resume, in person, the general direction of the School.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MAD. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the piano, singing, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupils' houses. Call or address No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMES'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. All letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MADAME CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF INFORMS her pupils and the public that she has removed to No. 54 7th-av., near 14th-st., and will continue to give lessons for the production and cultivation of the voice. For church or concert engagements, address as above.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411; Crowen's, No. 699; Segee's, No. 326 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS ERNST'S French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—MRS. HALLOCH, formerly Mrs. Dietz, will open an Infant School on the Kindergarten system, in connection with her former Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, at No. 79 East 15th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 22.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 88 West 48th-st. Circulars may be had by applying at the above address.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

MADAME THIBAULT, OF No. 15 WASHINGTON-PLACE, having removed to No. 9 West 36th-st., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies, on Monday, Sept. 22.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, NO. 7 West 22d-st., will reopen on the 17th of September. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for young children.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, corner 5th-av. and 26th-st.—entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS COOPER'S SCHOOL, AT NO. 62 East 22d-st., is now open. Pupils are instructed in the English studies, French language and music.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 82 East 15th-st.

MISS EWART'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 219 West 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FORMERLY B. A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

J. H. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its seventeenth year on Monday, Sept. 8.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR your children and wards? Circulars, and full particulars are, without charge, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fifth annual term of this institution commences WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. Applications for admission and inquiries in reference to the course of study, &c., may be made at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., and on Wednesday, Oct. 1, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Catalogues containing full information can be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by addressing the subscriber.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East [illegible], will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 15. [illegible] refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, [illegible]; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D.D., Rev. [illegible]; Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; [illegible] Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Rensselaer, Fred. G. [illegible], Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. G. will be at home after Sept. 1.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.
D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 20 East 25th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs.
French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils is limited to twelve. Private instruction is given in languages, literature, &c., by the most distinguished Professors.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.,
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 68 West 26th-st.,
N. E. CORNWALL, D.D., Rector.
The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY. Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,
for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals.
Mrs. C. M. WHITE,
Mrs. A. C. ELTING.

MRS. BLIGH'S CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 52 West 18th-st.,
WILL REOPEN OCTOBER 1.
All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK,
No. 58 West 37th-st., near Broadway,
Will be reopened for Young Ladies, MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MISS AUBERT'S
Boarding and Day School, No 96 East 19th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

A CARD.—A FOREIGN YOUNG GENTLEMAN of polished manners and liberal education, speaking fluently the French, English, Italian, and Spanish languages, desires to find some congenial occupation during the Winter and Spring months, till May, when he intends leaving for Europe. He would give private lessons in the above languages, or instruct a class of young ladies in some of the academies of New-York. Apply, for a month, to Monsieur de CLOZONE, care of Mr. Robert [illegible], Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y. Reference—Monsieur Elie Charlier, East 24th-st., N. Y. None but persons of the highest respectability need apply.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. It opens its twentieth academic year Sept. [illegible]. Arrangements have been made for boarding students. Catalogues of references, terms, &c., had at the Institute or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACADEMIC year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9½ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October, at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be reexamined on the same day.
CHS. KING, LL.D., President Columbia College.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Boltz, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

CUBAN INSTITUTE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, NEW HAMBURG, N. Y.—All the branches of an English and Classical education taught by native teachers resident at the Institute. For commodiousness of building, and for beauty and healthfulness of situation, IT IS UNSURPASSED. For circulars, apply to Mr. ROBERT MACOY, 430 Broome-st., N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT NEW Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. The eighteenth session of this school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 29. Terms are moderate. Juniors under 12 years taken at a reduction from the regular terms. One hour from the City, easy of access *via* New-Haven Railroad. [illegible]
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

DAILY OR WEEKLY TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN would give instruction, in the usual branches of education, to boys, from the age of 7 to 12, at the residences of their parents, or, if preferred, at his own residence. If desired, French, Latin and Greek would be taught. Address TUTOR, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, GRAMMER, WRITING, &c.—Taught day and evening, by T. TOWNSEND, No. 260 Bowery. Thorough instruction to all young men wishing to obtain a practical knowledge of commercial calculations, will have good opportunities afforded them. Terms moderate.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 135 Madison-av., corner 33d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President. Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN to the education of a few private pupils in the family of a clergyman and professional teacher. For circulars and information inquire of WEEKS & DeFOREST, No. 58 Wall-st., or address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MR. J. R. THOMAS BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that he has resumed his instruction in singing. Letters may be addressed to him at Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, or to his residence, [illegible].

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. [illegible] West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—For circulars address the principal, Miss M. PAYNE.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., CORNER OF COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.
Pupils can commence at any time; new classes are constantly forming. Ladies' class, Tuesday and Friday afternoons, at 3 o'clock. Gentlemen on Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Misses and Masters, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock. Soirées every second Wednesday evening commencing Oct. 1. Send for a circular, or apply as above.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—commencing Oct. 4.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS—commencing Oct. 3.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children.
Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S [illegible] London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 colored figure illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Impotency, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nightly, with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology, European hospital practice; quacks; their [illegible]; the author's unequaled Paris and [illegible] treatment, &c. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, [illegible] Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 640 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Amity-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

W. H. MAXWELL, M. D., PROFESSOR of the diseases of ladies and children, can be consulted with strictest confidence at No. 6 Greene-st., second door from Canal.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DR. PHILLIPS, DENTIST, (TWENTY-FIVE years,) inserts artificial teeth, in every style; fills with gold, artificial bone, or with a new preparation of his own, which is harmless, tasteless, and superior to anything ever offered to the public: cannot be brushed, picked or dug out, and mere shells can be made useful without pain. All operations warranted and prices moderate. No. 8 Lexington-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 132 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.

JAMES BLAKE, JAMES HEALEY, } Executors.

au27-law6mW*

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD,
And all the United States Government Securities, bought and sold, at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.
C. S. SLOANE & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this institution, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 6th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

COPPER STOCK.—THE ADVERTISER WILL purchase Union Consolidated Mining Company's stock, of Tennessee, at $3 per share, in exchange for Northern coal stocks at their proper value. For information address, with real name, Box No. 4,626 New-York Post-office.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, for five or ten years, at six per cent., on strictly first-class improved real property in this City, in one or more sums. Address, with particulars, M. R., Box No. 2,794 New-York Post-office.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1862.
FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the net profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders (less the Government tax) on and after the 1st day of October next. The transfer books will be closed to that date.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862. }
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1862. }
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:
SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan:
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William I. Skinner;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David P. Forrest;
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Charles Hughes;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Wards, and Randall's Islands.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY:
Seventeen Members of Assembly
Two Supervisors, in place of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West, deceased.
Yours, respectfully,
HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *City and County of New-York*, ss.:
I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 14, 1862.

Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.
SEC. 14. "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York who shall receive a notice of an election shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said county, and each Supervisor of said county; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week, until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said county, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and County."
Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For sewer in Grove-street, from one-hundred and seventy feet east of Hudson-street, to sewer in Hudson-street; for regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Grove-street, between Bedford and Hudson streets, and on west side of Hudson-street, Ward No. 1,119, (St. Luke's Church,) on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHARLES McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Sept. 13, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE.—I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE AND CAUtion all persons and parties against trusting my wife, MATILDA H. REEVES, on my account, in any sums or amounts whatsoever, as I will pay no debts contracted by her.
[illegible]HN T. REEVES, Jr.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....70
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.
The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.
The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.
The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.
For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FIRST STEAMER FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.
The elegant double-engine United States Mail side-wheel steamship
ROANOKE,
JNO. THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans, via Havana, on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
No freight taken for Havana.
For freight and passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $70. Apply to,
SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH....Saturday....Sept. 27.
ETNA....Saturday....Oct. 4.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday....Oct. 11.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 27. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP, NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY....Sep 13. | MONDAY....Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau....$50.
Passage money to Havana....70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE U. S. Mail Steamship TRADE WIND, Capt. E. A. DELANEY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
All deposits made on or before 1st October, will draw interest from that date.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Interest commences Oct. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits commences Oct. 1.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Interest commences Oct. 1, 1862.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

MACHINERY, &C.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—BRICK PRESSES OF the latest and most approved plan, for sale by C. O. READ, Machinist, No. 48 Green-st. Machinery made and repaired at short notice.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE, but little used, of strong 15-horse power, 9½ to 10-inch cylinder, 20 to 24-inch stroke, complete without boilers. Address L. A., Box No. 1,359 Post-office.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N.J.

STEAM BOILERS AND IRON TANKS constantly on hand and for sale. Inquire or address WM. FINNEY & CO., No. 167 Water-st., Brooklyn, L.I.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. [illegible]

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG-ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 75 cents per share (clear of tax) upon the stock of this Company will be paid to the New-York stockholders at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st., New-York, and to the Philadelphia stockholders at the office of GAW, MACALESTER & CO., No. 315 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 23d inst., and remain closed until the 2d of October.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Sept. 18, 1862.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10,40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—SEPTEMBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 17, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 18, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 18, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 19, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 19, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 20, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 20, 5 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 21, 6½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 22, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 22, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 24, 3:20 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 24, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 26, no boat.	Friday, Sept. 26, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 27, 10 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 27, no boat.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branchport in a few days.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Will leave at FIVE on and after the 28th. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay street, touching at Amos, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat WM. KENT leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., landing at Low Point, Marlborough and Milton. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid with name-board, $175 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225 and $250; new 6⅔ octave, $140. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $100. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These celebrated instruments are sold at the New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., by MASON BROTHERS, agents for the manufacturers, at the same prices, at wholesale and retail, as from the factory. Harmoniums, including several new styles, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, $45 to $200.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

23 PIANOS THAT MUST BE SOLD THIS week, at a great sacrifice; full iron frames, rosewood cases, with all the modern improvements, 7-octave, for $150, at the manufactory, No. 143 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

$165 FOR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO—worth $300—7-octave, carved mouldings, overstrung, and all modern improvements, very little used, like new. Apply at No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES to give instruction on the piano in a private family, where it would be considered an equivalent for a room and full or partial board. For reference, &c., address, for 5 days, L. W., Box No. 893 New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee and Manager....Mr. James H. Nixon.
Assistant Manager....Sig. Dubreul.
GREAT AND UNEQUALED SUCCESS OF CARLOTTA PATTI.
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL DEBUT OF MODERN TIMES.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24,
HER SECOND AND LAST APPEARANCE IN SONNAMBULA,
Supported by SIG. SBRIGLIA, SIG. SUSINI, AND THE ENTIRE COMPANY.
Mr. Nixon desires to call attention to the fact that the season which he inaugurates for the appearance of Miss PATTI in opera must necessarily be brief.
ONLY THREE MORE REPRESENTATIONS CAN BE GIVEN,
as positive engagements elsewhere will prevent any reappearance after the present week. It should be understood that this announcement is definite, and will be strictly adhered to.
Between the second and third acts of the Opera, the Orchestra will play the
GREAT UPRISING GALLOP,
BY SIG. MUZIO.
To give every effect necessary for the production of the opera, the management has secured the services of
SIG. MUZIO,
As Musical Director and Conductor,
SIG. SCOLA,
Stage Manager.
Seats can be secured at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.
Sibell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st.
Chickering & Sons, Piano Rooms, No. 694 Broadway.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
General Admission....ONE DOLLAR.
Family Circle....Fifty Cents.
Amphitheatre....Twenty-five Cents.
Reserved Seats, extra 50 cents.
FRIDAY—First appearance of Sig. BRIGNOLI, and positively last appearance but one, of CARLOTTA PATTI.
SATURDAY, Grand Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....Wm. Wheatley.
NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the rapid manner in which seats are taken for the nights of
EDWIN FORREST,
and the complaints made by parties consequent upon their inability to secure seats, the Box Sheet invariably opens three days in advance of the nights of performance.
THE SIXTH NIGHT OF EDWIN FORREST,
HIS FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON AS VIRGINIUS,
In Sheridan Knowles' great Tragedy of the same name.
Mr. J. McCULLOUGH....as....ICILIUS
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, 1862.
VIRGINIUS.
VIRGINIUS....EDWIN FORREST
Icilius....Mr. J. McCullough
Virginia....Mrs. Gladstane
Servia....Madame Ponisi
Musical Director....HARVEY B. DODWORTH
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, 1862.
THE SEVENTH NIGHT OF EDWIN FORREST.
HIS SECOND APPEARANCE
in Shakespeare's Tragedy of
HAMLET.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Mr. HACKETT'S nights.
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Admission 50 cents. Secured Parquette stalls 75 cents. Family Circle 25 cents.
The performances will commence at 7¾ o'clock. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24,
AND
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
The manager takes pleasure in announcing that he has secured, at a great expense, the services of
MISS MARIA BRAINARD,
The great English Vocalist, who will make her second appearance this evening, assisted by
MR. SIMPSON, MR. J. R. THOMAS.
And other talented Artists.
Conductor....Dr. BEAMES
SENORITA CUBAS,
In a Spanish dance.
Reproduction of the irresistibly laughable pantomime of
THE SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD,
In which the great London Comic,
M. DENIER,
will appear, assisted by a host of others. After which,
PROMENADE MUSIC IN THE GARDEN.
To conclude with performances in the
EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL,
By a host of Equestrians, Gymnasts, &c.
MATINEE THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON.
Children....15 cents
Doors open at 1 o'clock.
Admission only....25 cents

PROPOSALS.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT General Recruiting Service New-York State Volunteers, Mustering and Disbursing Officer, No. 562 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1862.
PROPOSALS CONCERNING SUBSISTENCE FOR DRAFTED MILITIA.
The following places are hereby designated as rendezvous for the drafted militia of the State of New-York, viz.:
PLATTSBURGH—For the Counties of Clinton, St. Lawrence, Warren, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer.
ALBANY—For the Counties of Albany, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Green, Schenectady, Montgomery, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Fulton, Saratoga, Oneida and Dutchess.
ELMIRA—For the Counties of Broome, Tioga, Oswego, Chenango, Cortland, Tompkins, Chemung, Wayne, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Steuben, Schuyler, Madison and Yates.
EAST NEW-YORK, OR LONG ISLAND—For New-York City and County, and the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Ulster and Sullivan.
BUFFALO—For the Counties of Alleghany, Wyoming, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans, Genesee, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chatauqua.
Proposals will be received at this office, until Friday, 12 o'clock, M., 3d day of October, 1862, for supplying the Drafted Militia of the State of New-York, with subsistence at the Camps or Stations before enumerated.
The subsistence is to consist of uncooked rations—the raw rations—which consists of the following, to wit:
Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or, one and one-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or, one pound of hard bread, or, one and one-fourth pounds of corn-meal; and at the rate to every one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans or peas, and ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or, eight pounds of roasted or ground coffee, or, one and one-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or, one and one-fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one and one-half pounds of tallow candles; four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt.
In addition to the foregoing, twice per week, one gallon of molasses per one hundred rations and thrice per week an issue of potatoes, at the rate of one pound per man.
When beans, peas, rice, hominy, or potatoes cannot be issued in the proportion given above, an equivalent in value shall be issued in some other proper food.
Dessicated potatoes or dessicated mixed vegetables, at the rate per one hundred rations of one hundred and fifty ounces of the former, or one hundred ounces of the latter, may be substituted for beans, peas, rice, hominy, or fresh potatoes, when these articles cannot be issued; or they may be issued at the foregoing rate twice per week, in lieu of beans or peas, or in lieu of rice or hominy, upon the requisition of the officer commanding the dépôt; fresh beef may be issued as often as the commanding officer may require it, when practicable, in place of salt meat.
Each bid will be indorsed, "Subsistence for Drafted Militia."
Good and ample security will be required. It will not be obligatory to receive the lowest bid.
J. T. SPRAGUE, Major 1st Infantry U. S. A.
Superintendent and Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK. }
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:
For building house for Hose Company number Twelve.
Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company number Forty-three.
Building house for Engine Company number Thirty-four.
Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company number Four.
Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company number Fifty-one.
Building house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.
Building house for Hose Company number Forty-one.
Extending Piers Thirty and Thirty-one, North River, to the exterior line established by the Harbor Commissioners.
Dredging slip between Piers numbers Nineteen and Twenty, North River.
Dredging Governeur slip, East River.
Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.
Bidders are requested to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, September 17, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1862. }
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Friday, Oct. 3, 1862, at which hour the bids will be opened and the contracts awarded for the following improvements, to wit:
Sewer in Third-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third-street, with a lateral branch in Seventy-first-street, terminating forty feet east of Fourth-avenue; and also,
Sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, from sewer in Lexington-avenue to a point one hundred feet west of Third-avenue; and also,
Cross-walks in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-third-street.
Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broome-st.—At a meeting of the Board of Police, held the 23d day of September, 1862, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to BROWN BROTHERS & CO. for their donation of $250 in aid of the "Metropolitan Guard."
JAS. BOWEN, Pres't.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF THE
GREAT SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
CLAUDE MARCEL,
OR THE
IDIOT OF TARBES,
Which has been received with unbounded enthusiasm by crowded and intelligent audiences. It is
RICH IN SCENERY, INCIDENT,
and every accessory to a popular and interesting play.
It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
At 3 and 7½ o'clock. Don't fail to see it.
A few months since the Manager dispatched an expedition to the tropical seas after their
BRILLIANTLY COLORED FISH.
Its success was complete, returning with a large assortment of gorgeously beautiful fish,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
consisting in part of the following:
FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL-FISH,
whose symmetry and colors are exquisitely rich.
PEACOCK-FISH, or FOUR-EYED CHERUBS,
the very gems of the ocean. Never before seen except in tropical seas.
SQUIRREL FISH, of perfect symmetry and brilliant colors.
SURGEON, OR DOCTOR FISH, a very grave and dignified piscatorial gentleman, with the mark of a lance on his body.
COW FISH, with head and horns like a cow, and changes its brilliant colors like a chameleon.
PORCUPINE FISH, covered all over with spines like a porcupine's quills, and with head and eyes like a bull-dog.
CRIMSON CAVARETTA, or JENNY HINE.
ANEMONES, ZOOPHYTES or SEA FLOWERS
SPANISH LADY, so called from its beautiful colors and graceful movements.
PARROT FISH, with a bill like a parrot, and changes its colors like a chameleon, very beautiful.
GROUPER, YELLOW SNAPPER, WARBLER, ZEBRA FISH, and numerous other varieties, all entirely new in this latitude, and very rich and elegant. They are all to be seen, in rich and transparent tanks, swimming about in all their native grace and beauty.
Yet, with all this, and the millions of other Curiosities from all parts of the world, the price of admission remains ONLY 25c. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15c.

WINTER GARDEN.
A. W. JACKSON....Lessee and Manager.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK
OF THE
GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN,
whose admirable impersonations, despite the magnitude of attraction offered elsewhere, have demanded and received the enthusiastic recognition of the most fashionable, intelligent and candid audiences ever assembled in this theatre
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24,
for the first and only time this season, Miss Bateman will appear in her celebrated character of
JULIET,
in Shakespeare's exquisite tragedy, assisted by Mr. J. W. Wallack and Mr. Edwin Adams. On Thursday evening, by the particular request at the box office of numerous families, whose absence from the City prevented their witnessing this most charming portraiture during the first week of Miss Bateman's engagement, she will appear as
JULIA, in the HUNCHBACK,
with the same cast as heretofore, and with Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., and Mr. Edwin Adams as Master Walter and Sir Thomas Clifford.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, has been appointed for the
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MISS BATEMAN,
when she will produce for the first time in this City her own adaptation of Legouve's Play, written expressly for Madame Ristori, entitled
BEATRICE;
OR,
THE MADONNA OF ART.
SPECIAL.—Mr. JACKSON has the honor to announce that on
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 29,
EDWIN BOOTH
will make his first appearance, since his return from Europe, in the character of
HAMLET.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; begins at 8.
SECOND WEEK OF THE SEASON.
A CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING.
TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY,
Holcroft's great Comedy, personated by a grand combination of histrionic talent, the
ROAD TO RUIN.
MR. WALLACK
begs to call the attention of the play-going community to the following powerful distribution:
Harry Dornton....Mr. Lester Wallack
Old Dornton....Mr. John Gilbert
Goldfinch....Mr. C. Fisher
Mr. Sulky....Mr. G. Holland
Mr. Silky....Mr. John Sefton
Mr. Milford....Mr. Reynolds
Mr. Smith....Mr. Browne
Jacob....Mr. Young
Williams....Mr. Moore
Tennis Marker....Mr. Parsloe
Footman....Mr. Turner
Hatter....Mr. Parkes
Widow Warren....Mrs. Vernon
Sophia....Miss Mary Gannon
Jenny....Mrs. John Sefton
THURSDAY,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FRIDAY,
EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.
SATURDAY,
THE RIVALS.
MONDAY,
THE LOVE CHASE.
TUESDAY,
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of The Wonder, London Assurance, and the School for Scandal.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
FIRST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
DECIDED SUCCESS
Of the great
DRAMATIC COMBINATION.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24,
Will be presented Goldsmith's Comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Mr. Blake....as....Mr. Hardcastle
Laura Keene....as....Miss Hardcastle
Together with other artistes of the Company, forming an
UNRIVALED CAST OF CHARACTERS.
THE ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of
THOMAS BAKER,
is composed of the best musical talent in the City.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 7¾.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
REOPENING.
Grand Exhibition and Floral Promenade Concert by the Brooklyn Horticultural Society, in the Academy of Music, (stage and parquet floored over.)
Exhibition of new and rare plants, fruits, flowers, &c., commencing on TUESDAY, 23d, at 4 P. M., and continuing on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 24th and 25th, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
The most magnificent and largest display of Horticultural Novelties ever seen in this country, among which is the VICTORIA REGIA in full flower—the Queen of aquatic plants.
Members' Tickets, $3 per year, admitting themselves and family to all the meetings, exhibitions, &c.
Single Tickets to non-members, 25 cents each.
Grand Floral Promenade Concert in aid of the Widows and Orphans of the deceased soldiers, on FRIDAY EVENING, 26th, at 8 o'clock.
Music by Dodworth's full band.
Tickets, 50 cents each—can be obtained at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, and from the Secretary, C. B. MILLER, No. 634 Broadway, N. Y.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 588 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
Organized in 1842.
The oldest established Band in the United States.
MONDAY, Sept. 22,
The new Farce, entitled PETER PIPER PEPPER PODGE, will be repeated every evening this week.
George Christy....as....Peter Piper Pepper Podge
George Christy and his unrivaled Troupe in a varied and entertaining bill.
A GRAND MATINEE,
Every SATURDAY, commencing at 3; Doors open at 2; Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock. Admittance, 25 cents; Private Boxes $3 and $4; Children to Matinees only 15 cents.
No half price. Front seats reserved for ladies.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

INSURANCE.

THE WAR, THE WOUNDED AND THE DEAD.—The New-York General Insurance Office, No. 240 Broadway, insures all officers and soldiers in the army and navy against being killed or wounded during the present war, in sums of from $100 to $500, for the small premium of 5 per cent., or $5 on $100. N. B.—A wife may insure her husband, or a father his son, or any person may insure those in whom they have an interest. Those having friends killed or wounded in the late battles will please present their policies for immediate payment. Agents wanted in every loyal State, county and town, so that every soldier may provide against misfortune.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—THE SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY will hold its Eighth Fair on the 23d, 24th, and 25th days of September, inst., on the Farm of CHARLES W. BATHGATE, Esq., near the Williamsbridge and Fordham Dépôts.
The New Haven and Harlem Railroad will carry animals and articles for exhibition to and from these dépôts free of charge. The New Haven and Hudson River Railroads will convey passengers at greatly reduced rates, and the Harlem Railroad at HALF FARE from Croton Falls and White Plains, and intermediate stations.
SIMEON LELAND, President.
JOHN COWAN, Secretary.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR AND HORSE EXHIBITION—At Bathgate Park, Fordham, Sept. 23, 24 and 25. Special premiums are open for competition for all horses; fare on the Hudson River, New-Haven and Harlem Railroads at reduced rates; stock taken to and from Fordham and Williams Bridge free of charge.

ETHAN ALLEN AND HONEST ALLEN will trot at the Westchester County Fair, Bathgate's Park, Fordham, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Extracts from Papers to the 20th Inst.

Rebel Views of the First Fight in Maryland, and the Surrender of Harper's Ferry.

Interesting Narrative of Jackson's Advance to Maryland.

By way of Fortress Monroe, we receive Richmond papers to the 20th inst., which contain various matters of interest.

A resolution was introduced in the Virginia Legislature inquiring whether martial law is further required in Richmond and other places in the State.

It was also resolved that so much of the Governor's Message as refers to granting of amnesty to those who have taken the oath of fidelity to the Lincoln Government be referred to the Committee of Courts of Justice.

Also expressing heartfelt acknowledgments of the services of LEE and JACKSON, claiming for the latter the "genius of inspiration."

In the rebel House of Representatives the amendments of the Senate to the House bill providing for the further issue of Treasury notes were concurred in.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned the 17th, in order to afford the members an opportunity of participating in the services on Thursday, that day being set apart by the President as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for the recent victories that have crowned their arms.

The Richmond *Examiner*, Sept. 18, says:

"A flag of truce will depart to-day for Varina, to carry down 250 officers and privates of the Yankee prisoners—'about the last of the Mohicans' remaining at Richmond, except 600 sick and wounded who still incumber the hospitals."

Bridges have been rebuilt over the Rapidan and Cedar Creek and the cars on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad have passed over them. Rebuilding the bridges over the Rappahanock is about being commenced.

The *Examiner* has the following:

"Seventy-two clerks, from LINCOLN's Government at Washington, have reached Richmond. With foresight enough to desert a sinking ship, they come to seek emoluments under better auspices, at the eleventh hour, when the heat and burden of the day is past." Cold reception.

In Charleston, on Wednesday, a negro bricklayer was sold for $1,500 in cash. Also 7 negroes, aged from 6 to 35 years, sold for $7,325, the highest price ever obtained in Charleston.

A dispatch is published from Gen. McKOWN, commanding the rebel forces in East Tennessee, dated Knoxville, Sept. 19, stating that the National forces evacuated Cumberland Gap on Thursday night, the 18th instant, and that Gen. STEVENSON was pursuing them. The rebel papers do not regard this news as favorable, as it was supposed by them that Gen. MORGAN had been completely hemmed in.

A dispatch from Mobile, dated the 16th inst., says that Gen. PRICE has drawn the enemy in the direction of Eastport, capturing one hundred thousand dollars worth of stores. Gen. PRICE was still in pursuit of the National forces, and only seven miles behind them.

"MORE VICTORIES."

From the Richmond Whig, 20th.

The intelligence of the fall of Harper's Ferry was fully confirmed yesterday. The event is extremely important, and every way auspicious for the Confederate cause. In some respects, it is one of the most momentous successes of the war. The number of prisoners captured is probably greater than has been taken in any other single engagement during the war, exceeding even the number taken by the Federal forces at Fort Donelson, or by the Confederates in the battles before Richmond. In material results, the victory is extraordinarily fruitful. Large quantities of small arms were taken; a great amount of ammunition, and several hundred wagons, ordnance stores, Quartermaster's and Commissary's stores. Such particulars as have come to hand will be found in another part of this morning's paper. In another point of view this success is highly important. It expels the last remnant of the Federal army from the Valley, and secures the whole of that rich country to the Confederacy. It relieves Gen. LEE from all apprehension of danger in his rear, and opens a safe line of communication with Richmond. It might have been unsafe to leave the strong position of Harper's Ferry in possession of the enemy; but now that this point has been provided for, Gen. LEE can prosecute his plans without apprehension.

This capture, in the suddenness with which it was effected, the precision of the combinations, and rapidity of the movements with which it was effected, very much resembles the capture of the great intrenched camp at Ulm by NAPOLEON. The battle, said to have been fought at Boonsboro', or Middletown, in Maryland, was brought on by McCLELLAN with a view to relieve the Federal garrison at Harper's Ferry. We think it extremely improbable that he can have had with him so many men as 80,000, since Gen. HILL's single *corps d'armée* was found sufficient to check his progress. The next day's events, and the immediately succeeding movements are by no means clear. It is stated that LONGSTREET's corps joined HILL, and that the combined forces made a furious attack on McCLELLAN and succeeded in defeating him and driving him from the field with heavy loss. We have every confidence that if McCLELLAN ventures another general action he will be disastrously beaten. He cannot afford to lose another army, and he cannot afford to permit the Confederate armies to march unopposed through Maryland, and ravage Pennsylvania, without, at least, an effort to stay their triumphant progress.

THE NEWS AS RECEIVED IN RICHMOND.

From the Whig, 20th

We are kindly permitted by Gov. LETCHER to publish the following extracts from letters received by him yesterday:

WINCHESTER, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

After the advance of our army to Frederick, and the issuing of the admirable proclamation to the people of Mayland by Gen. LEE, a movement took place with our troops, seemingly in the direction of Pennsylvania, but really for an important movement into Virginia. After sending a portion of his troops to occupy and hold the Maryland Heights, Gen. JACKSON was directed by Gen. LEE to cross the Potomac at Williamsport, take possession of Martinsburgh, and then pass rapidly behind Harper's Ferry, that a capture might be effected of the garrison and stores known to be there. The movement was admirably conducted. Martinsburgh fell, with the capture of 150 prisoners and some stores, the most being taken to the Ferry. The investment of Harper's Ferry was effected on Saturday. Sunday morning there was some firing, and it was renewed yesterday morning, and the result the unconditional surrender of the garrison—10,000 men, with all the arms, fifty pieces of artillery, ammunition, one hundred wagons, quartermaster and commissary stores, and many cars, some of which were loaded, and 500 negroes. This important conquest was effected *without the loss of a man on our side.* So much is official. It is reported that the cavalry, 1,000 in number, escaped by Shepherdstown.

It is reported that an engagement took place near Boonsboro. It is said the enemy were repulsed twice, with a loss of five thousand in killed and wounded. Our loss was heavy. Our troops fell back towards the Potomac from reasons that can be easily conjectured. JACKSON will now recross the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, circumvent the enemy if he has had the temerity to follow our advanced corps, and we shall capture or disperse the whole concern. God grant that this conjecture may be verified. Gen. GARNETT is certainly killed. His body arrived here this morning.

FRANCIS H. SMITH.

WINCHESTER, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

A fight took place Sunday at Middletown, Maryland, between a very heavy force of the enemy and Gen. D. H. HILL's Division. The loss was great on each side. HILL, however, held his position until the advance of LONGSTREET arrived, when the enemy fell back. Gen. GARNETT was killed. No other officer as yet reported killed or wounded. Yesterday the enemy at Harper's Ferry surrendered to the invincible JACKSON at 3 P. M. They consisted of 10,000 infantry. Their cavalry escaped the night before, crossing the river at Shepherdstown. All the stores left at the Ferry are now on their way here. They were but few, as they were nearly starved out. The force defeated by HILL were on their way to the relief of their friends at the Ferry.

NATH'L B. MEADE, Editor of *Republican.*

The engagement in Maryland, referred to in both letters, took place near Boonsboro, 51 miles from Washington, and about 10 miles from Harper's Ferry.

The latest version of the affair which has reached us is that a dispatch from McCLELLAN to Col. MILES, commanding at Harper's Ferry, urging him to hold the position, and promising reinforcements, was intercepted by Gen. LEE, who, accordingly, posted Gen. D. H. HILL's Division near Boonsboro, to check the reinforcing column, and made such disposition of the remaining forces as would ensure the discomfiture of the Yankee hosts. Gen. HILL successfully executed his part of the programme, and next day (Monday) the enemy was attacked by HILL and LONGSTREET, and driven back several miles, with heavy loss. JACKSON, having accomplished his mission to Harper's Ferry, hastened to the scene of the conflict, and, no doubt, struck a telling blow upon McCLELLAN's army on Tuesday or Wednesday.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that McCLELLAN was completely hemmed in by our forces; also that BURNSIDE and his entire corps had been already captured. The Confederate general officer killed at Boonsboro was Gen. GARLAND, not GARNETT, as mentioned by the Governor's correspondent. Gen. GARLAND's body arrived in Lynchburg yesterday.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

GORDONSVILLE, Friday, Sept. 19.

At Harper's Ferry we paroled 11,000 privates, 425 officers, took 2,000 negroes, 15,000 stand small arms, 46 pieces cannon. Col. WALKER's Battery took 500 horses. Our loss was three killed and forty wounded. The battle commenced Sunday morning and opened again Monday at daylight. Their dead were covered in the ditches—we could not tell how many. In the fight at Sharpsburgh we took 3,000 prisoners. Gen. GARLAND and Col. STRANGE were killed. Gen. D. H. HILL was roughly handled, but managed to hold the enemy in check.

THE REBEL ADVANCE INTO MARYLAND.

NARRATIVE BY A LIEUTENANT IN JACKSON'S ARMY.

FREDERICK CITY, MARYLAND, Saturday, Sept. 6, 1862.

MY DEAR MOTHER: I am brimful of matter as an egg of meat. Let me try to outline our progress since my last letter—date not remembered—from Raccoon Ford—you bearing in mind that I am in A. P. HILL's Division, in JACKSON's Corps—that corps consisting of JACKSON's own Division, EWELL's and HILL's. You will not think me egotistical for speaking of this corps and of the corps of HILL's Division, for of them I know most, and in truth their share was, to me at least, the most memorable in the almost incredible campaign of the last fortnight.

Crossing Raccoon Ford, JACKSON in front, (remember, JACKSON, so used, includes HILL, EWELL and the Stonewall Division) Gen. LEE, without much opposition, reached Rappahannock River, a few miles above Rappahannock Station, where a part of LONGSTREET's troops had a sharp fight. On Friday evening, Aug. 22, JACKSON bivouacked in Culpepper, opposite Warrenton Springs, and the same evening threw over two of EWELL's Brigades. The river rose and destroyed the bridge. Saturday the bridge was rebuilt, and that night the two Brigades, after some sharp fighting, were withdrawn.

On Monday morning, the enemy appeared in heavy force, and the batteries of HILL's Division were put in position and shelled their infantry. They retired the infantry, and bringing up a large number of batteries, threw a storm of shot and shell at us—we not replying. They must have exploded several thousand rounds, and in all, so well sheltered were we, our killed did not reach twenty. That evening JACKSON's whole force moved up to Jefferson, in Culpepper county, LONGSTREET close to him. The enemy was completely deceived, and concluded that we had given the thing up.

Now comes the great wonder. Starting up the bank of the river on Monday, the 25th, we marched through Amosville, in Rappahannock County—still further up, crossed the Rappahannock within ten miles of the Blue Ridge, marched across open fields, by strange country paths and comfortable homesteads, by a little town in Fauquier, called Orleans, on and on, as if we would never cease—to Salem, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, reaching there after midnight. Up again by day-dawn, and still on, along the Manassas Gap road, meeting crowds—all welcoming, cheering, staring with blank amazement. So all day Tuesday, through White Plains, Haymarket, Thoroughfare Gap, in Bull Run Mountains, Gainesville to Bristor Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad—making the distance from Amosville to Bristor (between 45 and 50 miles) within the 48 hours. We burned up at Bristor two or three railway trains, and moved on to Manassas Junction on Wednesday, taking our prisoners with us. EWELL's Division brought up the rear, fighting all the way a force POPE had sent up from Warrenton, supposing us a cavalry party.

Upon reaching Manassas Junction, we met a brigade—the First New-Jersey—which had been sent from Alexandria on the same supposition. They were fools enough to send a flag demanding our surrender at once. Of course we scattered the brigade, killing and wounding many, and among them the Brigadier-General, (TAYLOR,) who has since died. At the Junction was a large dépôt of stores, five or six pieces of artillery, two trains containing probably 200 large cars loaded down with many millions of Quartermaster and Commissary stores. Besides these, there were very large sutlers' dépôts, full of everything; in short, there was collected there, in the space of a square mile, an amount and variety of property such I had never conceived of, (I speak soberly.) 'Twas a curious sight, to see our ragged and famished men helping themselves to every imaginable article of luxury or necessity, whether of clothing, food, or what not. For my part, I got a tooth-brush, a box of candles, a quantity of lobster salad, a barrel of coffee, and other things, which I forget. But I must hurry on, for I have not time to tell the hundredth part, and the scene utterly beggars description.

A part of us hunted that New-Jersey brigade like scattered partridges over the hills just to the right of the battle-field of the 18th of July, 1861, while the rest were partly plundering, partly fighting the forces coming on us from Warrenton. Our men had been living on roasted corn since crossing the Rappahannock, and we had brought no wagons, so we could carry little away of the riches before us. But the men could eat for one meal at least, So they were marched up, and as much of everything eatable served out as they could carry. To see a starving man eating lobster-salad and drinking Rhine wine, bare-footed and in tatters, was curious; the whole thing was indescribable.

Our situation now was very critical. We were between Alexandria and Warrenton—between the hosts of McCLELLAN and POPE with over 18,000 jaded men, for the corps had not more than that. At nightfall, fire was set to the depot, store-houses, the loaded trains, several long empty trains, sutlers' houses, restaurants, everything. As the magnificent conflagration began to subside, the Stonewall or first division of Jackson's corps moved off towards the battle-field of Manassas, the other two divisions to Centreville, six miles distant.

As day broke, we came in sight of Centreville, rested a few hours, and towards evening the rear guard of the Corps crossed Bull Run at Stone Bridge—the scene of the great slaughter of last year—closely pursued by the enemy. A part of the force came up the Warrenton turnpike, and in a furious action of two hours—the last two daylight hours of Thursday, Aug. 28—disputed the possession of a ridge running from Sudley Church Ford to the Warrenton turnpike. We drove them off, and on Friday morning we held the ridge, in front of which runs an incomplete railroad cut and embankment. Now, we had made a circuit from the Gap in Bull Run Mountains around to the Junction and Centreville, breaking up the railroad and destroying their stores, and returned to within six miles of the Gap, through which LONGSTREET must come. The enemy disputed his passage and delayed him till late in the day, and, meanwhile, they threw against our corps, all day long, vast masses of troops—SIGEL's, BANKS' and POPE's own Division. We got out of ammunition; we collected more from cartridge-boxes of fallen friend and foe; that gave out, and we charged with never-failing yell and steel. All day long they threw their masses on us; all day they fell back, shattered and shrieking. When the sun went down, their dead were heaped in front of that incomplete railway, and we sighed with relief, for LONGSTREET could be seen coming into position on our right. The crisis was over; LONGSTREET never failed yet; but the sun went down *so* slowly.

Friday, HILL's Division took, perhaps, the most prominent part in the fight; on Thursday, EWELL's and JACKSON's, though all were engaged on Friday.

Saturday morning—day ever memorable! for it broke the back of the great lying nation—our corps still held that ridge, and LONGSTREET formed on our right, obtuse-angled to us, so that if they attacked, upon forcing us back, their flank would be exposed to LONGSTREET; and, if they forced him back, their flank would be exposed to us. This arrangement was concealed from them so far that they suspected our strength to be to our left. Skirmishing and distant cannonading lasted till 1 P. M., when the action commenced, and soon grew infinitely furious. But they were outgeneraled, and beaten from the start, and, at 4½ or 5 P. M., it was plain that they were terribly whipped. The fight was by far the most horrible and deadly that I have seen. Just at sunset, our wings swept round in pursuit; JACKSON swinging his left on the right as a pivot, and LONGSTREET in the reverse method. Their dead on the field were in such numbers as to sicken even the veterans of Richmond and the Shenandoah Valley; they left 2,000 dead, rotting clay, and almost innumerable wounded. Their discipline and night saved them from a rout. They retreated in tolerable order to Centreville. 'Twas decisive; their whole army engaged—only two corps of ours, and their loss, I think, ten to one on our side.

STARKE's Louisiana Brigade and the Second Brigade of JACKSON's Division (their ammunition being out) fought with the stones from the ground. This I *know* to be a fact. LEWIS RANDOLPH, it is said, was seen to kill one man with a stone. We lost many valuable men. V—— was shot early, in the breast. I found him at the hospital, very dirty in dust and blood, but in good hands. I took off my shirt and gave it to him, and sent him on his way, rejoicing, toward Middleburgh. I happened to have on a clean shirt, having bathed in Bull Run on Friday morning, and changed my clothing. On Saturday I had the narrowest escape yet; two cannon balls, within a minute of each other, passed so near me, as almost to take away my breath. Strange to tell, it put me in the wildest spirits.

On Monday our corps moved to Ox Hill, between Chantilly and Fairfax Court House, where, in the afternoon, we had, under a driving thunderstorm, a smart but indecisive fight with three divisions of the enemy. In it were killed Generals KEARNEY and STEVENS, valuable officers both; worth the battle.

[illegible] enormous marches. On Wednesday, the 3d inst., we [illegible] Leesburgh, where we met D. H. HILL's [illegible] division, and perhaps others. On yesterday the army crossed the Potomac, D. H. HILL a little earlier in the day than we, and at a different ford. We marched till 12½ last night; started to-day before day and reached this town by 1 P. M., or earlier. It is 25 miles from Leesburgh, and within 12 of Pennsylvania. Of the scene at the passage of the Potomac, I have not time to speak, nor of the battle-field of Leesburgh. SAUNDERS, coming on in an independent way, captured the telegraph operator, turned him over to Gen. JACKSON, and heard him send a message to old ABE; after which the telegraph was destroyed and the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad torn up. STUART, yesterday, sent a message to ABE by another line. I have seen the Baltimore *Sun* of to-day. They are puzzling themselves as to whether we have really crossed. I wish, my dear mother, I could better tell you of these great matters. But it is easier for you to imagine how tired I am than for me to tell you. In the last thirty-six hours, I have slept two.

I am proud to have borne my humble part in these great operations—to have helped, even so little, to consummate the grand plan, whose history will be a text-book to all young soldiers, and whose magnificent success places LEE at the side of the greatest Captains, HANNIBAL, CÆSAR, EUGENE, NAPOLEON. I hope you have preserved my letters, in which I have spoken of my faith in LEE. He and his round table of Generals are worthy the immortality of NAPOLEON and his Marshals. He moves his agencies like a God—secret, complicated, vast, resistless, complete.

EVACUATION OF CUMBERLAND GAP.

The Secretary of War yesterday received a dispatch from Gen. McKOWN, commanding in East Tennessee, dated Knoxville, Sept. 19, in which he states that the Federal forces evacuated Cumberland Gap on Thursday night, and that Gen. STEVENSON was pursuing them. Previous statements with reference to the condition of affairs had induced the belief that the enemy were hemmed in, and that an escape was impossible; but this dispatch indicates that the real position of things has been little understood. If the enemy has evacuated, it is fair to presume that we had no force to oppose him north of the Gap, and that his escape has been effected in that direction. The announcement that Gen. STEVENSON is pursuing him amounts to little, for of course he does not mean to be overtaken.

FROM PRICE'S ARMY.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

A special dispatch to the *Evening News* from Tupelo, dated yesterday, says: "Gen. PRICE's army moved from Baldwin, Miss., Friday last, on forced marches. A messenger just arrived, reports that on Saturday afternoon, the advance guard under Gen. ARMSTRONG, surprised and attacked the Yankees, 6,000 strong at Iuka, driving them out of the town, and taking 200 prisoners. Gen. PRICE, with the main body, came up Sunday morning. The enemy fled in the direction of Eastport, leaving in our hands $100,000 worth of stores, principally flour and salt. Gen. PRICE gave chase, and when last heard from was seven miles behind the enemy.

CAPTURE OF KANAWHA SALT WORKS.

The following dispatch does not state Gen. LORING's operations up to quite as late a period as that which we published yesterday, and which stated that he had already captured Charleston. But the details which it supplies as to salt and the salt works, will be very gratifying:

RICHMOND, Sept. 16, 1862.

[By telegraph from Dublin, Sept. 16, to Hon. GEO. W. RANDOLPH.]

Gen. LORING's command entered the Kanawa Salines on last Saturday morning, and took possession of the salt works, closely pursuing the enemy *en route* for Charleston. Salt works not much injured. A very large quantity on hand; selling at thirty-five (35) cents per bushel.

An order has been sent to me urging the farmers to send forward their wagons loaded with forage, &c., and return with salt.

(Signed,) THOS. L. BROUN, Major Commanding Post.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republican State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 23—Evening.

The Republican Convention to-morrow will be one of the strongest in point of numbers, inside and outside, ever convened in the State. Already, every hotel is crowded. The St. Charles, Voorhees, Globe and Syracuse Houses are full. The streets are covered with people. The struggle for the nominations promises to be unusually bitter, and from present appearances, the Convention is likely to hold three days.

HORACE GREELEY, who has been here since Monday, is boldly pressing Gen. WADSWORTH, and a strong emancipation platform upon the convention. At present matters set decidedly that way, the proclamation of the President being used effectually by WADSWORTH's friends, who insist that the candidate and platform at this time must strongly back up the President. Their argument is that every Democrat will denounce the proclamation, and no temporizing or compromise will do in regard to the candidate or platform.

THURLOW WEED presses Gen. DIX, but is said to contemplate falling back on Col. ROBERT H. VAN VALKENBURG.

Senator HARRIS' party go for LYMAN TREMAIN.

The Dix men affect confidence, and say out of 384 delegates, and giving WADSWORTH the whole 128 radical Republicans, he cannot get enough Whig Republicans or Union Democrats to nominate him, and declare their determination not to yield.

The struggle is likely to be one of great interest, as the strongest men of all interests are present. Speaker RAYMOND does not declare in favor of any candidate at present for Governor.

The nomination seems to lie at present between Messrs. MORGAN, FENTON, DIX and WADSWORTH. A letter is said to be in the possession of a delegate from Gov. MORGAN, declining renomination. The DIX men, if they succeed, will declare in favor of laying down no platform, except that contained in the call. Among such a vast body of men wire-pulling is difficult, and the whole fight is likely to be in open Convention.

For Lieutenant-Governor, LYMAN TREMAINE and C. W. LEAVENWORTH, are talked of, but no one is decidedly ahead. O. LADUE, of Herkimer, seems to have the inside track for Canal Commissioner. W. CLARK, of Montgomery, and JOHN FULTON, of Saratoga, are also named. C. B. FREEMAN, of Montgomery, is asked for by the Constitutional Unionists, a sprinkling of whom are here on the lookout. For Clerk of Court of Appeals, the prominent names are CHARLES HUGHES, the present Clerk, ANGEL, of Alleghany, and RISLEY, of Chatauque, Clerk of Assembly. No one seems likely to enter the field against FORREST, the present State Prison Inspector, whose large vote at the last election will probably secure a renomination.

It is rumored that every seat from the City of New-York will be contested, and many contestants are already here.

A Double Convention.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The Convention, to elect delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention for the First District, held to-day, resulted in the choice of two Chairmen amidst great confusion, and two sets of delegates. The question turned on who had the right to call the Convention to order. The delegates are divided between LEAVENWORTH and SEDGWICK.

From California and Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 22.

Sailed, war-sloop *St. Mary*, Panama; ship *Golden Eagle*, Howland Island.

Market is little changed; more inquiries are made for Crushed Sugar; sales at 14½c.

A party of overland emigrants going east were recently attacked, near Humboldt River, by the Snake Indians. Six were killed and several others wounded. There is serious trouble in the neighborhood apprehended.

The steamer *Oregon*, from the Northern coast, brings 300 passengers and $176,000 in treasure from British Columbia, and $50,000 from Oregon. Ship *Locket* had arrived at Victoria from London.

The substance of the news from Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, is the discovery of a new mining field, and, without justifying extraordinary promises, as stated in early reports, they will really pay very well.

Sixty emigrant wagons from the Red River had reached Washington Territory.

Massachusetts Congressional Nominations.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 23.

WM. B. WASHINGEON, of Greenfield, was nominated for member of Congress in the Ninth District of this State by the Convention which met at Greenfield to-day.

Mail for England.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A mail for England will close here at 4 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, for the steamship *Himalaya*, which will take out troops, probably for Portsmouth.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of Gen. Mitchel and his Assumption of Command.

A Speck of Trouble at St. John's River, Fla.

AFFAIRS AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862.

The event of most interest, during the past week, has been the advent of Maj.-Gen. MITCHEL, our new Chief. He has only been here four days, but I venture to say that he is already better known to the soldiers than was either of his predecessors, up to the time of their departure from the command. The fact is, that Gen. MITCHEL is endowed with superabundant energies, both of mind and of body, and constant labor is the only safety-valve for his high-pressure organization. The downright restlessness which has marked his course since he arrived, amazes every one. Scarcely had he set foot on shore, ere he was hard at work, as if the crushing of the hydra-headed rebellion depended upon his individual exertions.

His first object, after leaving the *Arago*, was to study the instructions from the Government, which are to guide him in the management of the Department. These instructions he found here, and I learn that they are precisely those which were issued to Gen. HUNTER, allowing a very wide margin for the exercise of discretion; in fact, permitting the commanding General to do pretty much as he pleases. Having satisfied himself on this point, Gen. MITCHEL next plunged into the study of maps to make himself acquainted with the topography and hydrography of these islands, or, in other words, to "get the lay of the land." With keen, eager questions, he has sought information from everybody—not disdaining to accept it from the humblest as well as the exalted—his prehensile mind separating the facts and classing them for future guidance. Such is the opinion I have formed of him after observing him closely.

A sincere believer in the principle that a soldier must know his General before he can put confidence in him, he has lost no time in giving opportunities for forming this acquaintance. On Wednesday, he went to Beaufort and held a general review of the troops under command of Brig.-Gen. BRANNAN. A review is always inspiriting to the men, but Gen. MITCHEL was not content to let the occasion pass with this simple formality. He dismissed each of the regiments to its parade ground, where he afterward met the men and addressed them familiarly in words of spirit and encouragement, awakening a deeper enthusiasm for the cause, and inspiring a confidence in himself which cannot fail to render the command plastic to his purposes.

He finds the majority of the soldiers in this Department bitterly prejudiced against the negroes. Under the false teachings of party demagogues of the BRECKINRIDGE school of politics, the army believes that the abolition of Slavery will bring negro labor into competition with white, and in addition to this fallacy, it also imagines itself to have been insulted by General HUNTER's attempt to organize a regiment of blacks. The pride of the soldiers has been piqued by what they supposed was placing the negro upon an equality with themselves, and they resent the affront, as far as possible, upon the blacks, whom they abhor with a perfect abhorrence. As far as I am able to judge, the hate is reciprocal; and while I deplore the existing state of things, I have to confess that the negroes—under the "petting" policy of their friends on the one hand, and the "persecuting" policy of the soldiers on the other—are in a fair way of becoming good for nothing. They have been too prominent a feature in the affairs of the Department. Had the matter of making them freemen, and elevating them in the moral scale, been made subordinate, instead of superior, to every other consideration—had the soldiers been taught that Slavery was a dead issue—that, leaving out the ethical question as to whether it be right or wrong, simply as a war measure it must be abolished—that its doom has been decreed by the Almighty—that its destruction is as certain as that Death stalks upon the earth;—had this been taught, and had the services of the blacks been early made available in relieving the troops of fatigue duty, a different sentiment would now obtain, and a much better condition of affairs have resulted. The negro, instead of being despised and persecuted, would have been respected for the many good qualities he possesses—would have been pitied for the misfortunes to which oppression has subjected him, and would have been protected as a willing coworker with the soldiers in dealing a death-blow to rebellion. Gradually, had proper wisdom been exercised in the outset, the black man might have done duty in the cause of Human Liberty—if necessary, with the rifle, as well as with the spade—and neither ignorant prejudice would have been excited, nor false pride have stood in the way.

I have great faith in the ability of Gen. MITCHEL to harmonize the discordant and refractory elements which meet him at the threshhold of his new command;—I rely much in his power, not only as a soldier but in a more potential way with his voice, as he discourses familiarly with his men, to give the proper tone to public opinion here respecting the great issues involved in this contest. He hates Slavery with a supreme hatred. He knows that it is the poisoned source whence flow the streams of blood now deluging the country. His be the task to fire the breast of every soldier here and nerve his arm with zeal to destroy the pestilential fountain which has well nigh overwhelmed the national life. To do this effectually there must first be unanimity of purpose, and that can only be brought about when men cease wrangling over the dead body of Slavery. Let the future of the slaves be forgotten. Ignore their existence, if need be, at present. Let them suffer as we all suffer, more or less, during this conflict. But get the negro away from the cornfields and rice plantation of his owner, where he is producing food for him while he is fighting. This is the practical work demanded by the emergency, and I incline to the opinion that Gen. MITCHEL will undertake it.

On Thursday he paid a visit to Fort Pulaski, reviewing the Forty-eighth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, Col. BARTON, which compose the garrison. He made an address to the men, of which I send you a copy, and his words seemed to have an electric effect. The vaguest hint of giving the regiment active employment elicited a hearty enthusiasm, which spoke well for the temper of the troops. The Forty-eighth is one of the fullest and in every respect one of the best regiments in the Government service. Gen. MITCHEL bestowed on it the warmest commendation. Of nearly one thousand men, only four were on the hospital list, and of these only one was confined to bed. The fact tells of the skill of Dr. MULFORD, the Surgeon, and his assistant, as Cockspur Island is situated in the midst of a malarious region. The fortification and quarters were inspected thoroughly by the General; and after the business of the day had been performed, himself and suite partook of the hospitalities of Col. BARTON, made doubly pleasant by the presence of that officer's amiable lady, who shares his garrison-quarters. The trip to Pulaski and back was made in the steamer *Ben. Deford*, and included the circuit of Hilton Head Island, affording a good opportunity of making the General acquainted with the position of some of the numerous islands in the command.

Yesterday Gen. MITCHEL visited the fortifications at headquarters, and reviewed the troops at the post, when he took occasion to impress upon the men what he expects of them, and what they may expect of him. Thus the past few days have been spent in constant and laborious exertion, yielding a healthy fruit to the soldiers, not alone in the stimulus of reviews, parades and salute-firing, but also in the promises and expectations of coming usefulness.

I believe that Gen. MITCHEL will find in this Department an ample field for the development of his versatile and energetic nature, and that he will soon overcome any chagrin he may have felt in being assigned to what was supposed to be an inactive sphere of duty. If work does not come naturally, he will force it to present itself, and disappoint the expectations of those who thought that to be sent here was virtually to be "put on the shelf."

There has been some trouble at St. John's River, Fla. After our evacuation of the town of Jacksonville, which is situated a dozen miles from the entrance of the river, Admiral DUPONT stationed two small gunboats—the *Uncas* and the *Patroon*—at that point, to keep up a blockade of the port. Last week the Florida rebels planted a battery of heavy guns in an earthwork at Red Bluff, just within the mouth of the St. John's, and opened fire upon the blockading vessels. Our gunboats replied, but found that they were unable to drive the rebels from their position. The *Uncas*, therefore, came to Port Royal and reported the affair to the Admiral, who at once organized an expedition to punish the enemy, and it left here on Monday last. The vessels composing the expedition are the *Paul Jones*, the *Connemaugh*, the *Uncas* and *Patroon*; and Commander STEEDMAN, of the *Paul Jones*, has command of it. As yet we have no report of the result, but there can be no doubt that the rebels by this time have had occasion to rue their audacity. If it were necessary, Commander STEEDMAN intended to destroy the town of Jacksonville.

Reports recently came from St. Augustine to the effect that Lieut.-Col. BEARD, of the Forty-eighth New-York Regiment, detached for special duty with Brig.-Gen. SAXTON, was transcending his authority in that town, by shipping off women and children, suspected of disloyalty to the Government, to Jacksonville. There are few men at St. Augustine, most of the male population having entered the rebel ranks, and the majority of the women, I have good reason to believe, from my personal observation, are as strongly of secession sentiments as their absent brothers and husbands, although they would long since have starved to death had not the Government which they hate supplied their daily necessities from its bounty. I believe, therefore, that it would be nothing more than an act of justice to send these ungrateful women to their friends at Jacksonville to be supported at the cost of the rebel Government; and I have reason to suppose that, so far as this is concerned, Lieut.-Col. BEARD is guided by instructions received from Gen. SAXTON. But it is said that he has exercised no discretion, refusing to administer the oath of allegiance to any woman who is known to have a relative in the rebel service. Gen. TERRY has been sent to St. Augustine for the purpose of straightening matters.

The rebels at Savannah sent a Mrs. GILBERT and servant to Fort Pulaski on the 12th inst., with the request that they should be forwarded North. Col. BARTON had reason to suspect, from certain papers in the lady's possession, that she was an emissary of the enemy, and he laid the matter before Gen. BRANNAN, then commanding the Department. Gen. BRANNAN was also unsatisfied of Mrs. GILBERT's good faith, and on Saturday dispatched a truce-boat, under command of Lieut. CHRISTOPHER HALE, of the Forty-eighth, to Gen. MERCER, at Savannah, for further explanations. The Lieutenant was detained on his mission 36 hours, suffering a great many annoyances at the hands of the rebels, and during the whole time of their absence neither himself nor his boat's crew tasted food. It is due to the rebel pickets, however, to state that; in Lieut. HALE's opinion, the shocking lack of hospitality was a necessity. They have long been reduced to half rations, and it happened when our party was with them that even their limited supply was exhausted.

In closing this letter I must express the thanks of this command to Col. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster at New-York, for again placing the favorite *Arago* on the line which keeps us in communication with civilization. Everybody was wild with joy last Monday when she was made out from the signal station, on her return to us after temporary service with the army of Virginia. Capt. GADSDEN and his officers are the most accommodating of gentlemen, and they stand in such marked contrast to others filling similar positions, with whose presence we have been lately favored, (!) that they are more than ordinarily appreciated. Two such steamships as the *Arago* running here regularly, with mails, and Quartermaster and Commissary stores, would fill our cup of happiness as nearly as possible, and certainly would not involve a greater expenditure of the public money than the circumstances of the Department warrant.

Among the *Arago's* passengers is Mr. JOSEPH H. SEARS, the Postmaster of Port Royal, who goes North on temporary absence. Mr. SEARS has been a working man in connection with this Department from the time of organizing the expedition, and until now, has not been absent from his post a single day. His duties have been perplexing and difficult, but his business capacity has carried him through successfully, and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of every one here. H. J. W.

Arrival of the Rebel Prisoners taken at Washington, N. C.

The *Star of the South*, Capt. WM. PRATT, of Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, having in charge 57 rebel prisoners, consisting of two Captains and 55 privates, taken at the recent battle at Washington, N. C., arrived yesteyday. She also brings the following passengers:

Surgeon G. A. Otis, 27th Mass. Vols., and servant; Capt. M. Ritchie and servant, Lieut. Valentine Voorhies and son; U. S. steamer *Ranger*; Lieut. Aitchison and servant, Lieut. Williams, F. D. Clarke and wife, Mother Mary Madeline, Superior Convent of Mercy, New-York; Mary Henry, Mrs. Mary Barclay and three children, John Thier, Wm. D. Covillier, E. Evans, P. C. Landon, W. H. R. Ramsay, J. W. Iredell, and 50 in the steerage.

Protestant Episcopal Triennial Convention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to make a slight correction in your statement in this morning's paper that the "Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church" would open session on Wednesday next (Sept. 24).

It is the Diocesan Convention of New York that meets on that day; the Triennial Convention of bishops, clerical and lay disciples from all the States assembles on the following Wednesday October 1st.

Yours respectfully,
AN EPISCOPALIAN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1862.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday, Sept. 24.—Nos. 36, 50, 11, 63, 64, 29, 54, 59, 73, 74, 75, 76, 23, 26½, 57, 81, 82, 82½, 84, 86.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.
Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of
COAL OIL FIXTURES.
Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]

A SENSATION.—It is hardly to be expected, in such exciting times as these, that the introduction of a new fashion should cause any great sensation. The opening of the Fall style of Hats at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, has, notwithstanding, created quite a sensation among our fashionable young men. KNOX's hats have always been popular. They are more so than ever this year.

[Advertisement.]

GALA TIMES TO-DAY, at BARNUM's, for ladies and little folks. That enchanting Drama, "Claude Marcel, or the Idiot of Tarbes," at 3 o'clock afternoon, and 7½ o'clock evening. The brilliantly colored tropical fish and other curiosities, at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

If you want to learn what you can do best, and how to make the most of yourself, get a careful Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 23—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool*—Mr. W. Charlton, Master A. Wallack, Mrs. Mary Gregory, Mrs. E. La Serre, Mr. and Mrs. B. Butler, Mrs. and Mrs. Spring and son, Mrs. L. Routh, 2 children and servant; Mrs. Anne Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. Findo and son, Miss Jessop and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Longroye, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, 2 children and servant; Mr. J. Hutton, Mrs. Hutton, Miss Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Godkin, Messrs. Owen, Carruthus, Bachman, Falkenstien, Ullman, Bailey, Thiebaudan, Geo. Lord, Luther Saxton, Mr. and Mrs. Harding and son; Messrs. Jno. Morison, Lamson, Ed. Garean, J. de la Cueva, J. de la Cueva, Jr., F. de la Cueva Bigland, R. Littler; Mr. and Mrs. Leech and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Newbury and 2 daughters, Messrs. E. Doizie, F. Tronbat, W. Escombe, De Luze, Richardson, Geo. Brown, S. Morris, Haggerty, J. Hamerly, J. Hamerly, Jr., Mrs. B. Myers, Mrs. M. Waldron, Mr. and Mrs. Orativia, Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. R. Gibson, Mr. B. Lyon, Mr. J. Burley, Mrs. S. [illegible], Miss C. [illegible], Mrs. Winslow, [illegible] Robert Oliphant, [illegible] and two [illegible] Halverson, [illegible] David Lane, [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] J. Ellis, [illegible] Mr. Batterfield, [illegible] Messrs. Berwiser, [illegible] Nible, Johnston, [illegible] by, McKim, Kingan, [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Francisco, child and [illegible] mon, S. Simon, Mr. Cowens, D. [illegible] Mr. Cheeks, Miss C. Terrall, Mr. [illegible] Hearne, Mr. Bonscanon, Mr. and [illegible] Mrs. Wallace and daughter, Miss Wood, [illegible] Palmer, Mr. Gleason, D. Morris, G. Canning, [illegible]

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal—[illegible] and Mrs. Hall, of Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. Philbro[illegible] and Mrs. Tardy, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Morse, Col. [illegible] Maj. Drew, Dr. E. Whitney, Lieut. Richardson, [illegible] L. Bump, Dr. G. A. Hurlbut, Lieuts. W. [illegible] Gibson, W. L. Conant, J. Fawke, Place, Henderson, [illegible] B. F. Heald; Rev. Benj. Brown, Jos. H. Sears, Postmaster of Hilton Head; Mr. Taylor, Mr. Atwood, [illegible] Beard, Mr. Kimball, Mr. Phillips, H. L. Bre[illegible] Budd, C. Gannett, Chas. C. Soule, W. G. Mott, [illegible] nett, F. H. Pike, D. B. Ball, Otis Kimball, and [illegible] ond cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 49 | Sun sets.... 5 55 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 55 | Gov. Island. 8 44 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

Cleared.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers De Witt Clinton, Lathrop, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Maria Pike, Rogers, Washington, D. C.

Ships Wisconsin, Hughes, Glasgow, W. & A. Nelson; Caravan, Child, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Endymion, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Robena, Martin, Glasgow, Thos. Dunham; Lindustrie, (Swed.,) Olsen, Newport, Eng., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Western Empire, McLaughlin, Vera Cruz, W. & A. Nelson.

Barks Elisabeth, (Br.,) Beame, Queenstown, Slocum & Edge; Epulo, (Aust.,) De Angelini, Glasgow, Holmboe & Co.; Charles Edwin, True, New-Orleans, master; Pollux, (Dan.,) Sechuser, Rio Janeiro, G. S. Colt; W. J. Treat, Park, Mayaguez, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brigs Keoka, (Br.,) Burns, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.; Union, (Dan.,) Jahn, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Dunkirk, Johnson, Lisbon, C. & E. J. Peters; Harriet, Titcomb, Matanzas, H. S. Vining; La Favorita, (Dutch,) Raven, Curacoa, Jos. Foulk's Sons.

Schooners Eldorado, Coles, Philadelphia, C. L. [illegible]; P. Blake, (Br.,) Crane, Ragged Island, N. S., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Bedine Coffin, Tompkins, New-Haven, master; Tariff, Provost, Stamford; H. E. Bell, Haswell, Philadelphia, Miller & Houghton; Louisville, (Br.,) Taylor, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Emma, Taylor, (Br.,) Brown, Nassau, Joseph Eneas; Orus, (Br.,) Taylor, Lisbon, B. F. Small & Co.; Kate Brigham, [illegible] London, Thos. Dunham; Howard, Baker, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Sterling, Ely, Providence, H. S. Rackett; Mary H. Williams, Cosgrove, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool 13th inst. and Queenstown 14th, at 4:55 P. M., with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to E. Cunard. 13th inst., at 9:50 P. M., passed steamship Europa, going into Liverpool.

Steamship Borussia, (Ham.,) Trautmann, Hamburg and Southampton Sept. 10, with mdse. and 460 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

U. S. steam transport Star of the South, Woodhull, Beaufort, N. C., 20th inst., at 4 P. M., to Col. D. D. Tompkins. Left in port, U. S. steamer State of Georgia, revenue cutter Forward, storeships Badger, and Marion, Gunboat. The U. S. transport Voltiguer was to sail for New-York on the 21st.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gadsden, Port Royal, S. C., 20th inst., with passengers, mails, and Government stores to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Winnissimmet, Pattis, Fortress Monroe 16 hours.

U. S. steam transport New-York, Hunter, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to R. Bynner.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Marina, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer J. B. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Laurel, Christofer, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Ellen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool Aug. 19, with mdse. and 111 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible] 1 birth. 19th inst., lat. 40 34, lon. 66 12, encountered a violent hurricane from S. S. E., which lasted two hours, and then hauled to N. W. and blew with increased violence for four hours; lost and split sails, &c. The same day fell in with Hamburg ship Deutschland, Henen, from Hamburg, Aug. 16, for New-York, (now below,) with her mast gone 14 feet above the deck, and loss of main royal mast, jibboom and end of bowsprit. Same day, [illegible] to under the stern of ship Neptune, Peabody, from Liverpool, Aug. 19, for New-York, having all three of her masts gone by the deck, and loss of jibboom. Capt. Peabody came on board, when Capt. Garrick, of the Ellen Austin, supplied him with 8 men to assist. Wanted no other assistance. The Neptune had encountered very heavy weather, and had become dismasted in the gale of the day previous.

Ship Gov. Morton, Smith, San Francisco 115 ds., with mdse. to Wm. T. Coleman.

Ship Magnet, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Brown, Liverpool Aug. 25, in ballast to Richard Irvin. 12th inst., lat. 44 10, lon. 49 40, spoke fishing schrs. J. E. Cook, Kentucky, and Ocean, all well.

Ship Amazon, Hovey, London, and Isle of Wight Aug. 27, with mdse. and 35 passengers to E. E. Morgan.

Ship Humboldt, (Hamb.,) Boysen, Hamburg 44 ds., with mdse. and 213 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Bark Iris, (Br., of Jersey,) Norman, Lamlash, Clyde, Aug. 20, in ballast to H. L. Routh & Son. 19th inst., off George's, in lat. 40 12, lon. 68, encountered a hurricane from S. to N., during which carried away main yard, [illegible] and split sails, lost quarter-boat, and received other damage. 21st inst., lat. 39 58, lon. 70 30, spoke Prussian bark Arthur Wagner, from Sunderland for New-York, 63 ds. out, and supplied her with provisions.

Bark Alamo, Godfrey, Port Royal 10 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. She brings 29 discharged musicians from the 7th New-Hampshire, 8th Maine, 97th Pennsylvania, 3d Rhode Island and 6th Connecticut Regiments.

Bark Xantho, Chapman, Aspinwall Aug. 23, with hides, &c., to J. F. Joy. Had head winds since passing Cape Antonio.

Bark Wilhelmine, McEwen, Miragoane 13 ds., with logwood to H. Becker & Graeves.

Bark Benjamin, (Port.,) Roza, Loande, Africa, [illegible] ds., with mdse. to L. E. Amswick.

Brig Clara Pickens, (of Providence,) Rich, Greenock Aug. 12, and Lamlash 15th, with iron to N. L. McCready & Co.

Brig Solferino, Higgins, Maranham, and Para Aug. 20, rubber, nuts, &c., to Burditt & Everett.

Brig New-Zealand, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Fitzgerald, Cow Bay, C. B., 10 ds., coal to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Mary Harris, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Johnson, Nassau, N. P. 13 ds., with sponge, &c., to J. Eneas. Has had heavy N. E., S. E. and easterly weather most of the passage, sprung bowsprit, &c. Has 47 passengers, and 6 seamen. Is at anchor in the Lower Quarantine. 16th inst., Thomas Dow, a seaman, died. The ship Esther, from Philadelphia, for New-Orleans, went ashore on the Magoe Bank, Bah., Aug. 23, and was got off three days afterward and taken into Nassau, where she would discharge for examination.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Below.

Ship Chancellor, Spencer, from Liverpool Aug. 19. Capt. S. reports: 20th inst., was in company with ship Neptune, from Liverpool Aug. 19, with all three masts gone by the board. She had a full cargo and 300 passengers; had lost her boats, stove bulwarks, and lost five of her crew, and severely injured several of her passengers. When the Chancellor left the wreck there was a light northerly wind, and no doubt the Neptune has had fine weather since, as she had after losing her spars. The Chancellor left a boat with her, and parted company on the 20th, near Montauk.

Ship Deutschland, (Hamb.,) Henen, Hamburg Aug. 16.

Brig Neptune, (Brem.,) ——. Also, 2 ships and 2 barks.

Sailed.

Steam transports City of Richmond, and Wm. F. Clyde, for Washington, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 23—Arr. brigs Irene, Rotterdam; W. H. Townsend, Gottenburg. Below—Bark [illegible] Northern Belle.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Grande Aug. 6, brigs Water Lily, Tilton, [illegible] Herald, Wing, do.; Harriet Elizabeth, do. The master and crew of the Uncle Toby, wrecked on the beach of Montevideo, arr. at Rio Grande Aug. 6.

At Miragoane Sept. 11, schr. J. W. Grice, (Br.,) for New-York next day.

[PER SCOTIA.]

Arrived from New-York—Sept. 13, Belle Wood, at Liverpool; New-York, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Baltimore—Sept. 13, James Chester, at Liverpool.

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